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RELIGIOUS.

THE CHRISTIAN SABBATH. For the Boston Recorder.

Wilson, in his lectures on the Sabbath, gives the following account of its profanation in England; and we leave our readers to determine how far the description is applicable to our own country. [Concluded from our last.]

Then inquire we next into THE COUNTENANCE

Then inquire we next into THE COUNTENANCE which the nobles and princes of our land give to this Sunday-violation. Much of the character of national sins arises from the conduct of the great, from the open avowal or disavowal of God, which they are found upon the whole to make. I ask then,—with grief and shame I ask,—does not the prevalent example of the great go to encourage, to create, to render necessary in large circles of deprevaent example of the great go to choolings, to create, to render necessary in large circles of dependants, the open breach of the day of God? Do not they often profess that public worship is chiefly needful to restrain the common people? Do not they avow, that religion is little more than a state-engine? Does not their too general conduct authorize and embedden the predict of the Localization. thorize and embolden the neglect of the Lord's day, the omission of public worship, the frivolous en-gagements of the after division of the Sabbath, the the omission of public worship, the frivolous engagements of the after division of the Sabbath, the enormous evils of Sunday dinners, Sunday visits, Sunday music-parties, Sunday dinversions? Do we not read on every Monday, the catalogue of the festivals, conversaziones, assemblies for music—sacred music, as it is profanely termed—which descrated the preceding day? And do not these evils begin with those of the highest rank—with nobles, ministers of state, princes? And does not the eye of God behold all this, and mark the aggravations of its guilt? Do not the gentry and nobility form a prominent and influential part of a nation in its collective capacity? Is not their example the standard by which thousands form their notions of morals and of Sunday obligations?

But may we not, ought we not to go farther than this? It is not merely countenance afforded by the great, but it is a sinful constitutes on the part of legislators, ministers of state, magistrates, clergy, persons in authority, and with natural influence entrusted to them, which constitutes the real amount of national crime on this subject. If the gentry, clergy, and magistracy, have used such

the gentry, clergy, and magistracy, have used such moral power as God and the laws and usages of their country have committed to them for the honor of the Sabbath—and which power they are employing daily on a thousand trifling topics which interest them—then there is no national guilt incurred in this respect. But what is the fact? Let con-science speak. It is to the eternal God we ap-peal, who is the searcher of every heart. Hav-not legislators and magistrates, both in their prinot legislators and magistrates, both in their pri-wate and their collective capacity, connived, and do they not connive, at the violation of the holy law of the Sabbath? Do they not mock too, often at its divine authority? Do they not shrink from avowing their reverence for religion as a spiritual subjection of man to the obedience of his Maker? Alas! it is too well known, that little of their attention can be obtained on these subjects—that occasions are perpetually lost for disubjects—that occasions are perpetually lost for di-minishing the evils of Sabbath-breaking—that the miserable limits of the three or four hours of public miserable limits of the three or four hours of public services are considered sufficient, in the fra ming of sets of parliament, for the Sabbath; and all the other hours are resigned without scruple to the world and folly—that the too frequent excuse of magistrates and individual members of either House, is that the temper of the times will not endure religious measures to be brought forward. Thus the influence of persons in authority is on the whole decidedly unfavorable; they discountenance spiritual religion; they refuse to put into execution whole decidedly unfavorable; they discountenance apiritual religion; they refuse to put into execution the laws actually in force, and they decline preparing new ones—they frown on active individuals who would call on them to maintain the honor of the day of God. How was the proposal of Sunday drilling, for instance, during the late war, welcomed and admitted for a course of years; though the voice of bold remonstrance afterwards prevaled for its repeal? How were the petitions and remonstrances early made against Sunday newspapers, rejected; and the later ones scorned and contemned? What attention has been paid to the denial of the Sanday to the colonial slave, and to the atrocious evils of his Sunday market? How, again, do individual ministers of state and individual again, do individual ministers of state and individagain, do individual ministers of state and individual magistrates, receive the applications made for the suppression of Sabbath-breaking! What encouragement does the conscientious clergyman, or minister, or parochial officer, receive from the check the evil? s attempts to Where is there the individual in either chamber of parliament, now ready to take up the question concerning the law of the Sabbath, reduce the existing statutes to a consistent code, and strengthen them with such new enactments as the change of circumstances, since the time of the second Charles, may require?

And next allow me, as a minister of religion, to oin in the confession of the share which I, together with my brethren, have borne in the guilt which we are now considering. Too many of us, THE CLER-or, have not sufficiently enforced the duty of the observation of the Sabbath; we have not expounded the doctrine-we have not urged the authority —we have not protested as we should against the violation—we have not sustained by a firm example, the honor of this holy and most ancient of institutions—we have been cowardly, tame, silent, indifferent. Some of us have connived sinfully at the enormous mischief-have shrunk from measures of energy and courage—have rather "follow-ed the multitude to do evil," than struggled manfully, and at all hazards, against the current.
The religious public also—who reverence and

observe to a certain extent the Sabhath shared and are sharing the guilt. They listen to objections. They read the works which plausibly sap the divine obligations of the Lord's day. Their minds are poisoned. They lose that firm standing on which they formerly planted their feet. Their family habits are unfavorable. Their own example is in some things dubious. The estimate which their children and households form of the Sabbath, low. They do not contend boldly, in public and private, against the sin of dishonoring the day, as private, against the sin of distribution of day, as their fathers did. Compare the last generation of evangelical and pious Christian households with the present—the decay is manifest—that is, the na-

onal guilt is augmented.

For in truth it amounts to this—let God be judge THERE IS A TOO GENERAL INDIFFERENCE, COLD-THERE IS A TO SCORN, amongst large numbers, to the sanctification of the Lord's day, and to remedial measures for retaining its honorable observance—which stamps the broad mark of public connivance on the sin of Sabbath-breaking. Thank

hallow it aright; thank God, "a pillar is raised, as it were, on the border of the land unto the Lord." Thank God our iniquities, as we trust, are not yet full; and a revival of deep concern for religion, and for the day of religion, is, as we hope, going on. But we must still look the facts full in the face. Our real repentance and reformation will depend on our conviction of our actual delinquency. Have we, then, or have we not, as a people, including the classess professing the peculiar grace of Christ, departed from the Lord, in conniving and sitting calmiy by, when his name was polluted and the Sabbath profaned? Is not a portion of the indifference and scorn poured upon this institution of the chargeable upon us—us the ministers of religion—us the people of God? Would the names of reproach cast upon the religious observation of the proach cast upon the respect to the proach cast upon the religious observation of the proach cast Christ, departed from the Lord, in conniving and sitting calmly by, when his name was polluted and the Sahbath profaned? Is not a portion of the indifference and scorn poured upon this institution chargeable upon us—us the ministers of religion—us the people of God? Would the names of reproact cast upon the religious observation of the day and upon those who sustain it, be so keen, so approbrious, so extended, if the standard of general sentiment had been nearer that of the Scriptures? Yes, brethren, as the various classes in the Jewish nation at the time of Nehemiah, had departed from their God, and had joined in polluting the Sabbath; so have too many in all classes, in our own country, departed from their Saviour, and united, unconsciously in some cases and imperceptibly, in conniving at the violation of the Christian Sabbath.

For the Boston Recorder. HOME MISSIONS.

That which has been done, may be done again. What has been accomplished by one feeble church or a few resolute individuals, may be accomplished others, in similar circumstances.

Example is a good teacher, and a powerful rea-

Example is a good teacher, and a powerful reasoner, though its argument is a short one. We are glad of the example that follows. It is furnished at our particular request. It were to be wished that every postor of a feeble church might furnish similar details of the progress of beneficence among his people even if he should think them less striking. We need to be informed more minutely, of what feeble churches are doing to cast off their swaddiling bands or their grave clothes, as the case may be—for while little is said on this topic, we are afraid that but little is done. And if they are not helping themselves with increasing zeal, and increasing light and means, they have but slight claims on the assistance of others.

The church, whose henevolent operations are detailed below—had had for twenty-five years but part of a minister—i. e. one minister had served two parishes and churches; he had done it indeed faithfully and acceptably—but the burden was greater than any minister in New Farther.

faithfully and acceptably—but the burden was greater than any minister in New England can bear, without being crushed himself, or seeing the flocks committed to him, wasted. After so long an experiment, it was found necessary to adopt new measures-and secure a greater amount of minis-

But, how could it be done? We would assume the responsibility of an attempt to break up the existing order of things, and establish a Pastor over each church? Who would ensure—nay who would ereate the funds necessary to effect and con-

would create the funds necessary to effect and confirm the resolution?

A single female comes forward—with—twelve dollars! That sum forms the nucleus of a "Female Reading and Sewing Society." Application is made to the Domestic Missionary Society by this little band, and the Pastor—a missionary is sent for six weeks—he is detained six or twelve weeks longer, by the efforts of these Ladies;—for one or two years, they urge on their wears way one or two years, they urge on their weary way— before they gain strength enough to settle a Pas-tor. The man they need, is then sent them;—by great effort, they are able to raise \$550—and with the pledge of \$100 a year for five years from the Missionary Society they secure the man of their

Their Pastor has now been with them four years and a half. He has received during that time \$2,025—450 pr. ann. Of this sum \$1427 have been paid by forty individual subscribers. Two of these subscribers, not worth \$4000 each, pay annually \$30 each—and the whole forty, stand on the tax bill at about \$50,000.—The Ladies Domestic Missionary Society of the parish has paid \$245. Two Reading and Sewing Societies have paid \$148. The Massachusetts Missionary Society has paid \$205 only, of the \$500 pledged!

Beside this individuals in the same feeble parish, during the same period, have built and paid for a Parsonage \$1500—and to this object, three or four individuals paid more than \$100 each. \$200 also Their Pastor has now been with them four years

individuals paid more than \$100 each. \$200 also have been expended in repairs on the Meeting-

In addition to this, the Ladies have raised \$230, 77 for Foreign Missions;—826 for the Tract Society; and 898 for more local objects of benevolence; and \$50 have been raised for the improve-ment of the Sabbath School, and \$30 for the Education Society

By the blessing of God, this amount of good has been effected in a single parish, by means of \$205 only of public charity-a sum, that we have no doubt will shortly be repaid and more than repaid, with a glad heart.

And this is not all, 47 persons have been added to the church, 30 more are hopeful converts. The Lord has done great things, for this people, and to

his name be all the glory.

Any feeble parish will be blessed in like manner, if they will believe, and then add to their faith, virtue, courage, self-denial, resolution and perseve-

The worst evil in our feeble parishes, is the spiri of selfishness; every man inquires what his neigh-bor says and does—not, what God says and does. If A. will give but \$10 for the gospel, B. though as rich or richer, will say, "O I am poor—I can only give \$5. Ah, yes! poor he is—and shortly he wil be poorer still, when the worm consumes him! When, O when, will men learn that their souls are worth more than dollars—and that God is to be obeyed, rather than the example of their neighbors

For the Boston Recorder,

MR. EDITOR,—The following paper was written two sears ago, and my thoughts have lately been directed to it again, by the extract you published in your last, from Cowper, relating to a kindred subject. My mind was first draws to this subject, by the loss of my dearest earthly friend; and if you think the result of my examination of it, under taken without the most remote idea of its being published, is calculated to interest or profit others, it is at your dis

DEPARTED SAINTS.

Does their interest in the spiritual welfare of saints on earth, cease with death.

We have reason to be thankful that those truths, which, as sinful, dying and accountable beings, God, a semant of devoted Christians continues to

the inquiry, "Do departed sairs know and feel interested in the transactions of earth;—and are they, like the angels, made "ninistering spirits" to the saints below."

The intimations of scripture on this subject are

It is intimations of scripture on this subject are less distinct, thin on that of seek happiness. Still I think something may be gathered in relation to it, which will not be altogether unsatisfactory. And although this is confessedly a subject of far less importance than many others, yet is it not one on which many a child of God has been led to muse, when the earthly bond which unted him to searthly bond which unted him to when the earthly bond which united him to some fellow pilgrim has been severed, and his fellow traveller in the way to glory has been taken out of his sight—introduced before him to the enjoyment of bliss, the highest idea he can gain of which is, that it is worthy of God to bestow, and is beyond his present power to conceive Home. his present power to conceive. How often have the feelings of the survivor led him to inquire, although it is not essential for him to know,— "Does my friend that is gone know and love me still? Is he still anxious for my welfare, and is he

still? Is he still anxious for my welfare, and is he permitted to use any agency to promote it?"

Let us now see what light, if any, the scriptures may even incidentally throw on this subject. I shall take it for granted that the spirit of the departed saint is admitted immediately into the realms of bliss—returns to the bosom of God who gave it'—" departs to be with Christ."

That the saints in heaven know all that relates to their fellow saints on earth seems to be intime.

to their fellow saints on earth, seems to be intima-ted by St. Paul in Heb. xii. 1. "Seeing therefore we are encompassed by so great a cloud of witnes-ses," &c. I know that a different construction from that which seems to favor my idea, is sometimes put on this passage. It does not appear to me however to be the most natural one. If the Apostle does mean to represent the saints in heayen, looking down with interest to witness the conflict of those they have left behind, the subject cannot be one which is destitute of practical imperance. Whatever be his meaning, he draws an important inference from the fact, that we are surrounded with a cloud of witnesses. And would the other construction wise to his inference of these any other construction give to his inference a force at all equal to that, which I suppose to be the true

Take another passage, about which there will be no dispute. "There is joy in heavenover one sinner that repenteth." Do not the "spirits of the just made perfect" partake of this joy? Does not this passage, as well as many others, clearly convey the idea, that the issue of man's probation on earth is a matter of intense interest to the inhabiearth is a matter of intense interest to the inhabi-tants of heaven? And to what portion of those in-habitants? Or is it to a portion only? Do not departed saints know the transactions of the world they have left? Have they forgotten what they knew while here? Have they forgotten those scenes through which they passed on earth, and their fellow actors in those scenes, their connexion with whom had such an important hearing on their present bliss? Or can we suppose them removed present blass? Or can we suppose them removed beyond the reach of intelligence from this lower world? And in Heaven too, where all its arches resound with joy at news of the conversion of sinners here? If they do know and rejoice at the conversion of a sinner, do they know authing of the subsequent course of the new-born soul? If they know, are they not interested? And if interested. are they not interested? And interested, are they incapable of doing any thing which this interest would prompt them to do? Will they not feel an interest arising from sympathy, which the angels cannot feel? And what is there in the nature of those errands of love, which the angels are commissioned to perform for the saints on earth, for which their powers are inadequate? Although absent from the body, are bodily organs necessary to gain access to the minds of their fellow-saints? For it is the spiritual conflict in which the saint on earth is engaged, which excites the interest of the hosts of heaven. Besides, have angels bodily organs?-And now since saints on earth and in eaven constitute but or that there is no family intercourse?

In the resurrection our Saviour says, that the saints are equal to the angels. Are we to suppose that the glorified spirits are inferior now? Will their reunion to the body, enrage their capacities: The body may minister to their enjoyment, and serve to increase their capacity for it; but will it be the means of enlarging their capacity in any other respect? Indeed it is to be a spiritual body, in whatever sense this expression is to be under

Benevolence, love is the ruling passion in heaven, as indeed it is in the hearts of Christians on earth. as far as they partake of the qualifications for heav-If then it is a part of the employment and the bliss of angels to watch over and minister to the pilgrim on his way to glory, will it afford no joy to the spirit of the just made perfect in love, to fly on errands of mercy to his brethren on earth? And will not God, who is LOVE ITSELF, delight to gratify them? Do not all the regards of heaven seem directed to this lower world—the Father, the Son, and the blessed Spirit, and all, all the angels, intent and employed on man's salvation? And do those that have gone from our world, where Jesus is, and where all around them are thus employed, stand amidst this active busy host, idle, although they may be interested spectator God himself is engaged continually, and all the angels are put in requisition, in this great work, has He nothing for the glorified spirit to do? Or is he incapable of doing any thing, although when on earth he was but a little lower than the angels: If the departed saint is admitted at once to and is with Christ and with angels, and all the rest interested in bringing home to glory those whom he has left struggling with ain below, how can he harmonize with the society of those around him, unless their occupations, as well as joys, become

The appearance of Moses and Elias on the Mount of transfiguration, shows that departed spirits do sometimes revisit earth; and the subject of their conversation shews that they were not ignorant of some of the transactions which are ta sing place here, in reference to the great work of

We learn also that when our Saviour rose,

him to hold communication with John on these subjects, why should he not employ other departed spirits in holding unseen intercourse with other saints on earth, and "ministering" to them?

St. John, says in the revelation, that he "saw under the altar the souls of them that were slain for the word of God, and for the testimony of Jesus: And they cried with a loud voice, How long, O Lord, dost thou not avenge our blood on them that dwell on the earth?" Now, how should they know that their blood had not been avenged?

them that dwell on the earth?" Now, how should they know that their blood had not been avenged?
May we not, must we not believe, that saints in heaven do know the transactions of earth; and that it is not improbable that they, with enlarged capacities, are employed to aid in their heaven-ward course, those they have left behind—members of the same "family," and objects still of interest and affection?

VIEWS OF REGENERATION.

The drift of the spirit of God in his legal strivings with persons, has seemed most evidently to be, to make way for, and to bring to, a conviction of their absolute dependence on his sovereign power and grace, and the universal necessity of a Mediator. and grace, and the universal necessity of a Mediator, by leading them more and more to a sense of their exceeding wickedness and guitiness in his sight; the pollution and insufficiency of their own righteousness, that they can in no wise help themselves, and that God would be wholly just and righteous in rejecting them, and all that they do, and in casting them off forever. Though there be a vast variety, as to the manner and distinctness of person's convictions of these things.

When awakenings first begin, their consciences are commonly most exercised about their outward wicous course, or other acts of sin; but afterwards

are commonly most exercised about their outward vicious course, or other acts of sin; but afterwards are much more burdened with a sense of heart sins, the dreadful corruption of their nature, their enmity against God, the pride of their hearts, their unbelief, their rejection of Christ, the stubborness and obstinacy of their wills, and the like. In many, God makes much use of their own experience, in the course of their awakenings and endeavors after saving good, to convince them of their own vileness and universal depravity.

saving good, to convince them of their own vileness and universal depravity.

If they are told, that they trust too much to their own strength and righteousness, they go about to strive to bring themselves off from it, and it may be, think they have done it, when they only do the same thing under a new disguise, and still find no appearance of any good, but all looks as dark as midnight to them. Thus they wander about from mountain to hill, seeking rest and finding none: when they are beat out of one refuge ing none: when they are beat out of one refuge they fly to another, till they are as it were debilita-ted, broken, and subdued with legal humblings; in which God gives them a conviction of their own

the true remedy.

When they begin to seek salvation, they are commonly profoundly ignorant of themselves; they are not sensible how blind they are, and how little they can do towards bringing themselves to see spiritual things aright, and towards putting forth gracious exercises in their own souls: they are not sensible how remote they are from love to God, and other holy dispositions, and how dead they are in sin. When they see unexpected pollution in their

in multitudes of instances he has made a shorter work of it; he has so awakened and convinced per-sons' consciences, and made them so sensible of their exceedingly great vileness, and given them such a sense of his wrath against sia, as has quick ly overcome all their vain self-confidence, and born them down into the dust before a holy and right-

saving issue, commonly the first thing that appears after their legal troubles, is a conviction of the jus-tice of God in their condemnation, in a sense of their own exceeding sinfulness, and the vileness of

all their performances.

Commonly persons' minds immediately before this discovery of God's justice are exceedingly restless, and in a kind of struggle and tunult, and sometimes in mere anguish; but generally, as soon as they have this conviction, it immediately brings their minds to a calm, and a before unexpected quietness and composure; and most frequently, though not always, then the pressing weight upon their springs is taken away and a general break. their spirits is taken away, and a general he arises, that some time or other God will be g cious, even before any distinct and particular dis coveries of mercy; and often they then come to a conclusion within themselves, that they will lie at God's feet, and wait his time; and they rest in that, not being sensible that the spirit of God has now brought them to a frame whereby they are prepar brought them to a frame whereby they are prepar-ed for mercy: for it is remarkable that persons, when they first have this sense of the justice of God, rarely in the time of it, think any thing of its being that humiliation that they have often heard insisted on, and that others experience.

In many persons, the first conviction of the justice of God in their condemnation, which they take

particular notice of, and probably the first distinct conviction of it that they have, is of such a nature, as seems to be above any thing merely legal: Though it be after legal humblings, and much of the sense of their own helplessness, and of the in-sufficiency of their own duties; yet it does not appear to be forced by mere legal terrors and convic-tions; but rather from an high exercise of grace, in saving repentance, and evangelical humiliation: for there is in it a sort of complacency of soul, in the attribute of God's justice, as displayed in his

threatnings of eternal damnation to sinners.
[President Edwards " Faithful Narratice," &c.

THE GOSPEL, A REMEDY FOR A FALL.

THE GOSPEL, A REMEDY FOR A FALL.

Who that believes the gospel can doubt that the redemption which is in Christ was designed for no one generation, age, or nation of men, but for the human kind, through all generations, ages, and nations, till time should be no longer? Why was the gospel to be preached to every creature, through all coming times, till the end of the world? Why must one generation teach it to another, we to our children, they to theirs, and so on till men shall cease to be born? Manifestly the provision of the gospel, first disclosed in Eden on the day when Adam fell, looked to the consummation of all things, and regarded every descendant of Adam as needing its grace no less than Adam himself. Now it is unquestionable, that, in thus adapting itself to all the unborn offspring of Adam, the gospel provision assumed that that, in thus adapting itself to all the unborn off-spring of Adam, the gospel provision assumed that mankind were in the divine view as really fallen and sinful as their progenitor. Though not yet in being, they were in their Maker's sight a de-prayed and perishing race, needing His mercy as much as did their first father when he stood be-fore Him the troubling assessment of the steel fore Him, the trembling expectant of the stroke of death. For otherwise, how unsuitable had the provision of the gospel (a provision only for ruined sinners) been for them!

Before I advance to the immediate object of this discuss to the immediate object of

this discourse, which embraces a STATEMENT AND DEFENCE OF THE DIVINE CONSTITUTION IN THIS PARTICULAR, let me bring the fact into distinct notice, that the moral history of mankind, as far back as it can be traced, is the history of a race of sinners. No reasoning will be held with him who would bring this fact into controversy. Judging mankind by the lowest standard of virtue any where or at any time received, a sentence of condemnation must go forth against them. Men who having not the law are a law unto themselves, have brought in decisive verdicts against one another. The feeble sense of right and wrong, which the light of nature aided by traditional revelation, kept alive in their bearts, has been sufficient to ascertain and condemn their this discourse, which embraces a STATEMENT AND has been sufficient to ascertain and condemn their wickedness, its proofs having always been so flagrant. That they have received the Christian doctrine of original depravity in its full latitude, is not affirmed; but many explicit testimonies, besides their fiction of a golden age, assure us that they have not been of the opinion that the primitive and the present states of mankind are the same. It is remarked by one of their own poets, that no man is horn without the seeds of moral evil, and that the best man is he who has the fewest; and if the glimmering ray of nature could produce conviction of that truth, how lively should be our sense of it, under the teachings of inspiration. How the scripture testifies to the wickedness of mankind, discerning pure wickedness in every moral action of unrenewed man, without a solitary exception since the fall, no has been sufficient to ascertain and condemn their without a solitary exception since the fall, no well instructed person can be supposed ignorant. Nor is it possible that a mind duly enlightened into the nature of the law of God should dissent

from the testimony of scripture, after comparing human conduct with that infallible standard.

Now here is a fact, the evidence of which is invrought into the moral feelings and conduct of every living man, and fills the records of all past time; it is a fact plain and certain as that we have a real existence—that mankind, universally and from the beginning of moral life, are a race of sinners; and if reason now considers it a dis-owning of her empire to make facts give way to one's clashing preconceptions, let us take heed lest we incur the reproach of absurdity by pursu-ing that exploded course in regard to the present subject.—Rev. Dr. Skinner.

TRUTH, AN INEXHAUSTIBLE MINE.

I do not say that new religious truths are dis-overed in man's present state. But the case is covered in man's present state. But the case is this:—When one for the first time reads such a work as Milton's Paradise Lost, or sees West's picture of Christ Rejected, if he has any taste or any feeling, he perceives many splendid beauties, and enjoys them most highly. But every new examination shows him something, which he did not discern before. In looking at the picture, for instance, it may be that he first examines the individual figures; and is subdued by the mingled majesty and meekness which appear in the Christ—or he is melted in sympathy with the impassioned Mary—or is kindled into indignation, when he beholds the envious and malignant Jews. Afsin. When they see unexpected pollution in their own hearts, they go about to wash away their own deliements, and make themselves clean; and they weary themselves in vain, till God shows them that it is in vain, and their help is not where they have sought it, but elsewhere.

But some persons continue wandering in such a kind of labyrinth, ten times as long as others, before their own experience will convince them of their insufficiency; and so it appears not to be their own experience will convincing influence of God's Spirit with their experience, that attains the effect: and God has of late abundantly shown, that he does not need to wait to have men convinced by long and often repeated fruitless trials; for in multitudes of instances he has made a shorter rious groups, the propriety of their positions, and in a word, every thing which shows the genius of the painter, and the skill of the artist. The subject is not exhausted, until the spectator has comprehended the whole plan of the work, and examprehended the whole plan of the work, and exam-ined thoroughly every beauty of its execution; not until he has been brought to think and feel about it, as the artist did. And so, but in a much higher degree, of the gospel of Jesus Christ. Every careful study of this glorious system, shows Every careful study of this giorious system, shows new beauties in truths a thousand times considered—and the subject never can be exhausted, until the mind of man rises, if I may say so, to the conceptions, the thoughts, the feelings, and the great plan of its divine author.

It is evident that the gospel is, with admirable wisdom and benevolence, adapted to man, in all regions, in all periods, and in all conditions of human society; and morever, that it is suited to the whole of his intellectual and moral nature .- Rev. Dr. Rice.

HOPE, "FULL OF IMMORTALITY." To ascertain the full effect of the Christian re-

ligion, in regard to the matter now under con-sideration, it is necessary to connect the doctrine of the resurrection of the body, with that of the immortality of the soul; and to suppose that these truths are fully believed. Let one, then, habitually realize, that he is to live forever : that he is capable of an endless progression in knowledge and holiness; that he is the heir of eternity; and that this body, which is now the instrument and organ of his mind, instead of sleeping always in kindred dust, will be raised by almighty power, and rendered immortal; that he himself, as a true, complete human being, may hold companionship with the highest and holiest of created beings, and communion with their Lorn-let a man, I say, daily bring home to his "business and bosom," such thoughts as these, and they will cast his whole character in the mould of heaven, and give whose character in the mount of newest, and give him, even in this world, the port and bearing of an angel of light. What, in all the range of hu-man knowledge and thought, is so well suited to raise man above every thing low, and sensual, and grovelling? Accordingly, if one will go into the humblest habitation of the truly pious, he will find amidst proverty and cell and self-decid raise. find, amidst poverty, and toil, and self-denial, pe sons familiar with high and noble thoughts, and enterprizes, in real grandeur and magnificence,

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going far beyond the cherished purposes and meditations of the great ones of the earth. I have seen the tenant of a log-cabin, with a heart large enough to embrace the world, and aspirations as lofty as heaven. Every generation has admired the sublimity of the saying of the ancient artist, when he said, "I paint for eternity." There are tens of thousands of obscure and humble Christians, who, with a far loftier spirit, and more dilated conceptions, are saying every day, we LIVE

for eternity.

And yet there are not a few, I fear, among us, And yet there are not a few, I fear, among us, who try to persuade themselves and to seduce others into the belief, that they are creatures of ephemeral existence—that no morning is to rise after the night of death; that no light is to dawn on the deep darkness of the grave! Merciful Father! what desperation of guilt drives thy creatures to renounce the highest honours of their nature; and while thine own hand has stamped immortality on their brow, to grovel in the dust, and claim kindred with the worm!

REVIVALS.

Brooklyn, Ct .- The paster of the Orthodox Congrega tional Church writes to the Editor of the Connecticut Observer, as follows:

It is well known that this is the only church in Connecticut

server, as follows:

It is well known that this is the only church in Connecticut, that has been called to sustain a moral conflict with Unitarianism. It is now about 12 years since, in consequence of the lax sentiments preached by one who was ordained here for an orthodox minister, this church was constrained, for conscience' sake, to leave the house of God, where they and their Fathers had with signal tranquility worshipped, and to erect anew a public altar in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost. During this period, God has caused his grace to distil upon them like the dew that descended upon the mountains of Zion; and in four instances before the present, he has granted them a gentle shower of spiritual blessings. He has often whispered to the hearts of his people here, the consolatory assurance, "Fear not, little flock, it is your Father's good pleasure to give you the kingdom." He has gradually enlarged the church and congregation, until their house of worship has become "too strait" for them, and they have contracted for the erection of a new and more spacious meetinghouse.

During the last winter and spring, there was considerable attention to religion among this people. More than 20 were added to the church during the summer. A protracted meeting was appointed to commence on the 25th of Oct. Before the period arrived, the minds of many in the congregation became solemnized, some were convinced of sin, and a few hopefully converted. At the inquiry needing on the morning of the second day of the series of religous services, 25 were present. The next morning the nember was doubled, and conversions began to multiply. The religious services continued from Tuesday morning until Statuday afternoon, with increasing interest. The number of hopeful on the temper of their hearts, 45 were present. The number of hope in the village is great. A number of family altars have been renewed in the temper of their hearts, 45 were present. The number of the Academy have been subjects of the revival. Some of solve atting for College, have resolved to consecrate themselves to the ministry of reconcidation. Opposers seem to think a powerful effect has been produced, for they are more disturbed than they were before or during the protracted meeting.

Hampton, Ct.-Rev. Daniel G. Sprague, in a letter to the Editor of the Connecticut Observer, dated Dec. 15,

A little more than a year since, a season of special re-ligious interest commenced in Hampton, and has continued in some degree from that time to the present. The place had become, as it were, deluged with infidel publications. in some degree from that time to the pursent. The place had become, as it were, deluged with infidel publications. These most bitter and hostile attacks upon the body Sabbath, revivals of religion, and upon the benevolent operations of the day, were extensively circulated. Even Christians knowing these publications were filled with the poison of infidelity, were not satisfied without tasting themselves, and seemed little to apprehend that exit could result to their children and families from doing the same. And some professors of religion seemed almost ready to confide in the scandalous charges and insimutations of the acknowledged enemies of religion, rather than in the statements of her most approved and devoted friends. But in the review of all this, we distinctly perceive how easy it is for God to make the wrath of man to praise him. Christians were now led to humble themselves before God, and to feel that their help must come from him. The importance of observing a day of fusting was proposed, and after warning against the hypocretical observance of such a season, the question was submitted for an expression from every member male and female, whether they would actually abstain from food, and spend a day in humble supplication to God for the outpouring of his Spirit in this place. Such a day was unanimously agreed upon, and was to Christians generally a day of uncommon interest. Religious services upon this day were continued without intermission and without apparent weariness for five hours. The honest inquiry, seemed to ascend from many hearts, "Lord what will thou have me to do." At the close, a committee of two for every school district was chosen to visit severy family, and if possible to have personal religious conversation with every number, and onlie together in prayer. On the morrow the work of visiting was commenced with trembling anxiety and solicitude. In the report at a subsequent church meeting, most declared, that although the thought of their undertaking had banished sleep from their eyes,

ing, most declared, that although the thought of their untertaking had honsibed sleep from their eyes, and led their to reend most of the preceding night in prayer, yet that they had never so sensibly experienced God's presence. They could say the work had been the most pleasant and joyful in which they had ever been engaged.

From this time evidence of God's special presence became manifest in the hopeful conversions from sin to holiness. Instances of conversion continued weekly for months, and additions were made to the church of such as we trust will finally be saved. Some special religious efforts were made duting the past summer, and from the cloud of divine influence which seemed again more thickly to hover over us, mercy drops descended. The first week in November we enjoyed a protracted religious meeting. And although this special means of grace was publicly assailed by one whap professed to preach the gospel, and by the hostile ters of Unitarian Liberality; yet God was evidently in our midst by the converting influences of his Holy Spirit. And to the present God has not left himself without witnesses that he is yet waiting to be gracious. The precise number who have embraced the Saviour, will be known only by the disclosures of the light of eternity. As the apparent fruits of this revival, fifteen family altars have been served that this number are now indulging hope and will probably confess Christ openly before men. siderable more than this number are now indulging and will probably confess Christ openly before men

Northwood, N. H.—Protracted meetings have been held in this place recently, both in the Congregational and Baptist Societies; the results of which have been favourable.—Watchman.

Loreville, Del.—A correspondent of the Editor of the Philadelphian, writes from Loveville, Del., under date of 2d inst. as follows:

The four-days meetings lately held in these churches, were asteaded with a manifest display of the divine presence. The Goopel came to us not in word only, but in power. The musber in both congregations of those who have been hopefully converted to God, and admitted to the full communion of the church, is eighty-four; nearly one half of whom have been gathered out of the world. Our communion assesses were very solenn. In Lower Brandywine church where the ordinance of the supper was first administered, forty persons of both seves, and differing in their ages from fourteen to seventy, stood up together, and publicly professed their faith in Christ, and covenanted with God and the church. Of these ninetees immediately after, hiely professed their faith in Christ, and covenanted with God and the church. Of these unetrees immediately after, came forward one by one, and kneeding in the presence of the congregation, which on that occasion was unusually large, were baptized in the name of the Triume God; after which they united with the clurred in the celebration of the Lord's Supper. Last Sabbath in Redelay creek church there were forty-four, the youngest perhaps between thirteen and fourteen years of age, and the eldest upwards of sixty, who after publicly professing their faith in Christ, taking the covenant, and twenty of them receiving baptism, united with God's people in comemorating the dying love of the Saviour.

St. Georges, Del.—The Rev. James C. How, in a letter to the Rev. Dr. Ely, dated St. Georges, Del. Nov. 28, 1831, says:
A protracted mesting in my church commenced on the 15th inst. On the Sabbath proceding the meeting, four or

A protracted mesting is my church commenced on the 15th inst. On the Sathbath preceding the meeting, four or five persons were deeply convicted of sin, and from that time until the second Monday following, the time when our meetings actually closed, we had knowledge of new cases of conviction on each succeeding day. Our meetings became increasingly interesting and solemn to the very last. On Saturday, the session examined 21 persons, the largest

number of whom are males, and a majority of these heads of families, all of whom were, on the Sabbath, received into full communion of the church, together with three from other thurches.

It is pleasing to see those who are high in power and in the confidence of the people brought to sit and weep for their sins at the feet of Jesus. Among those admitted into the clurch, where a former State Senator, and one of our present Senators in the Congress of the United States, Let this fact encourage Christiaus to pray more fervently for their rulers, that God would teach them both in their collective and private capacity, "the wisdom which is from above, which is first pure, then peaceable, gentle and easy to be entreated, full of mercy and good fruits, and without partiality."

to be entreated, full of mercy and good fruits, and without partiality."

The Sabbath was a day of uncommon interest and soleunity. The church was crowded to overflowing. Monday was spent by the church and many others as a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer. The meeting was soleun, and much blessed to the church. About 40 are now auxiously inquiring; and the community at large seems to be very soleum, and prepared to receive good impressions.

Lancaster, Pa .- Rev. Dr. Ely, Editor of the Philadelphian, says of a protracted meeting which he attended here that he "never before witnessed in so short a time such a powerful work of the Holy Spirit, and he is well assured no one but the Mighty God could have produced, by preaching, such results in Lancaster."

BOSTON RECORDER.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1831.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ournal of Voyages and Travels by the Rev. Daniel Tyerman and George Bennett, Esq. deputed from the London Missionary Society, to visit their vari-&c., between the years 1821 and 1829. Compiled from Original Documents, by JAMES MONTGOMERY, Author of the " World before the Flood," &c. 3 vols. 12 mo. Boston, Crocker & Brewster. An account of the most extensive voyages and travels

ever undertaken by man for the promotion of true religion ! Messis. Tyerman & Bennett sailed from England in May 1821, and visited the Society Islands and neighboring groups, the Sandwich Islands, New Zealand, New Ho hand, Java, China, various missionary stations in Northern and Southern Ludia, and Madagascar, where Mr. Tyer, man died. Mr. Bennett visited South Africa, and reached England in the summer of 1829. The papers relating to these extensive voyages and travels, were then put into the ands of Mr. Montgomery-with whose delightful proce tyle we hope few of our readers are so unfortunate be unacquainted - who found them so voluminous and of such vacious character, that he was under the necessity, instead of abridging or condensing the mass, of recomposing the whole—a necessity in which every reader will rejoice.— The American edition constitutes the three first volumes of Mesns. Crocker & Brewster's "Library of Religious Knowledge."

The publication of works like this, though a minor, is

chanes of "Researches," respecting countries bordering on the Mediterranean—the works of Henderson on Iceland and Russia—Stewart's two attractive works respecting the Sandwich Islands &c.—Ellis's "Tour," and "Polynesian Researches"-Anderson on the Peloponnessus and the Greek Islands-the Journals of Heber, &c. &c.-also the volumes of Memoirs of missionaries in various countries (those of Martyn, Parsons, and Mrs. Judson, for instance), and the voluntions extracts of missionary journals and orrespondence that have come before the public in Reports, Magazines, and Newspapers, -constitute a departcertain, we trust, to be continually augmented and to in-crease the extent and power of its influence, till the intellectual and moral wants of the whole world shall have been

searched out and supplied.

The interest and value of the volumes before us are nerely those of a missionary Journal. They are full of incident—of descriptions of scenery, of natural curiosities, of men, manners, changes in social life and political instituions, &c. &c., that must render them attractive to those who read only for amusement, and extremely valuable to the student of man, in his various aspects as an intellectual, moral, and social being. This is eminently the case with the first volume, and the early chapters of the second, which relate to the Islands of the Pacific; and in which great care has been taken to preserve as many personal, national, and moral traits of character, traditions, fcagments of history, and anecdotes, of the superstitions, form of government, manners, customs, and practices, of the slanders, as could be published without offence to decorner

After a prosperous voyage the journal of which is ren dered interesting by a variety of incident and anecdote, Messrs, T. and B. arrived at Tahiti, (formerly written

The following account is given of a royal residence, and of one of the late King Pomare's favorite employments:

This structure, about a hundred feet in length by forty in breadth, is nothing more than a thatched roof, supported by wooden pillars tapering from the base to the top, leaning a little inward, and not more tian eight feet high. There were similize (a kind of wooden dishes), baskets, bundels of cloth, and various articles of domestic furniture, hanging up under the roof. On the floor, which was covered with grass, several bedsteads were standing. Near this large shed (for such it appeared to us) there was a about at each end. When the king is here, it is in this small place of retirement that Mr. Nott and he meet for the purpose of translating portions of the sacred Scripture; and here, from day to day, have they often been employed, in settling the text and copying out the completed portions, from morning till night. The king is remarkably fond of writing; he was the first who learned the art, and is, probably, the greatest profecient in a muong all his countrymes: when he writes, he lies down on the floor, with a support for his cheet, and a desk before him. pp. 45-46.

Mr. Nott, among other curiosities, showed us a manuscript copy of the translated Gospel of St. Luke, executed by King Fomare in a very near, small hund. It was from this copy that the first edition of that Evangelist was printed. Mr. Nott stated that he had been greatly nided by Pomare in making that version, the king being better acquainted with the Tahitian language, and its capabilities, than most of his subjects. This is probably an unparalleled instance of a prince—and that no mean one, for he had the power of life and death, and his will was law in all cases throughout his dominions—devoting time and talents to the slow and painful labor of translating the sacred Scriptures, and copying out the work for the press with his own hand, that he might be the means of bestowing upon his people the greatest earthly boon which God has volume ever printed in any language of the South Sea Islands, except a small spelling-book, necessary to prepare the way for it by teaching the natives to read their own

The Christian natives prepare on Saturday all their food for the Sabbath. Not a fire is lighted, neither flesh nor fruit is baked, not a tree is climbed (they make great use a converted North American Indian: of bread fruit and cocoa puts), nor a canoe seen on the wa-

er, ser a journey by land performed, on God's holy day; religion—religion alone—is the business and delight of these simple minded people on the Sabbath.* They hold meetings at sunrise on that day Mesers. T. & B. attended :

On our arrival, (they say) we found the place filled with natives, of both sexes, and strious ages. They were all kneel-On our arrival, (they say) we found the place filled with natives, of both sexes, and sirious ages. They were all kneeling, while one of them was iffering up prayer in the most fervent and devout manner. Scarcely a head was lifted up when we entered, and supped as softly as might be to a place near the person who was officiating at the time. When he had finished his address to the Deity, he gave out a hyun, which was sung with much animation by the people. He then read a porsion of St. John's Gospel, many of those who were present producing their Testaments, and following his voice with their eyes on the words of the book. Another prayer was then offered up, and the assembly departed, in the most quiet and becoming order, to their homes, after having entimued together about an hour in this spontaneous service, for none but natives were present, except ourselves—tro strangers, who coming into their meeting under such ercumstances, though we understood not a word that was ang or said, yet were constrained, by evidence which we could not mistake, to confess that of a truth God was in the midst of them; and so, falling down, we felt that we could, with them, worship Him who is no respecter of persons, but who accepted those, in every nation, that fear him, and work righteousness. pp.51-52.

There are frequent notices in these volumes respecting

the former prevalence of infanticide among the islanders We copy the first that occurs:

We copy the first that occurs:

We conversed with Mr. Nott, who has resided here from the commencement of the mission, on the subject of infancicle, and learned, with horror, that it had been practised to an extent incredible except on such testimony and evidence as he, and the brethren on other stations, have had the means of accumulating. He assured us, that three fourths of the children were wont to be murdered as soon as they were born, by one or other of the unnatural parents, or by some person employed for that purpose—wretches being found who might be called infant-assassins by trade. He meationed having met a woman, soon after the abolition of the diabolical practice, to whom he said, "How many children have you?" "This one, in my nrms," was her asswer. "And how many did you kill?" She replied, "Eight?" Another woman, to whom the sume questions were put, confessed that she had destroyed seventeen! Nor were these solitary cases. Sin was so same questions were put, contessed that she had destroyed seventeen! Nor were these solitary cases. Sin was so effectually doing its own work in these dark places of the earth, that, full as they were of the habitations of cruelty and wickedness, war, profigacy and murder, were literally exterminating a people unworthy to live. p. 53.

When Messrs. Tyerman and Bennet were there, the following islands were known to have cast away their idols, and declared themselves worshippers of the true God : Ta biti, Eimeo, Huahine, Raiatea, Taha, Borabora, Manpiti (30 miles from Borabora,) Tetaroa (28 miles N. W. of l'abiti,) Maiaoiti and Tubni (300 miles S. of Tabiti,) Raivavai (60 miles E by S of Tubni), and Rurnty (200 miles S. of Maiaoiti). It was supposed that some other islands had abandoned paganism and were waiting for the Gospel. Some of the Christian islands had no European missiona ries; but native teachers were engaged, zealously and suc cessfully, in teaching the inhabitants the way of life. Since the visit of the deputation, other islands still have broken away from the cruel bondage of idolatry, in some cases

through the agency of native missionaries only.

It is difficult for us to conceive with what oppressive fear fuluess and dread the superstations of these islanders weigh ed down mind and heart. The following incidents the first relating to the king himself, and the second to a distinguished chief, illustrate this :

Pomare, like his progenitors and his subjects, was a goss idolatee; and so be remained for many years after the arrival of the missionaries, though he was always their steely friend and patron. At length he began to suspect goes idolater; and so be remained for many years after the arrival of the missionaries, though be was always their steely friend and patron. At length be began to suspect the fower of his national derinities, and by a bold experiment, in which he felt that he hazarded both his kingdom and his hie, he resolved to put them to the test. It had always been customary for the people when they caught a turtle tomescent it to the sovereign. This royal perquisite was immediately taken to the marse, and there baked; which being done, part of it was offered to the idol, to reader him projitious, and the remainder was brought to the king and his family, who were then, but not before, allowed to read of k. It was pretended by the priests, and of course believed by the multitude, that if this coreanony was not performed, rome supernatural penishment would be inflicted on the offenders. On a certain time, a turtle being brought to Pomare, he commanded it to be dressed at his own house, and forbade any portion of it to be presented at the temple. He then sat down with his household, but no one except houself had the hardhood to taste. The superstitious chiefs and people naturally expected to see vengeance poured upon the sacrilegious prince, nor was he himself without servet misgivings that spoiled the keen relish with which he would otherwise have rioted on the delicious food. But nothing disastrous following, he was convinced of the folly of idolatry and the imposence of his gods; he therefore determined to cashier them, and embrace the religion of the missionaries.

Hereupon he convend his chiefs, told them what he had done, and exhorted them to follow his example, at the same time assuring them that he should employ no coercion, but leave every one free to do as he pleased. For himself and his house, however, he declared, like Joshua of old, that they would serve the Lord. By an extraordinary correspondence of feeling, the principal men and a great proportion of the common people, in comparatively a short time, and but had

was publicly confessed to be the only God of the Tahitians. After repeated inquiries we are fully satisfied that no compulsion was used to carry this wonderful measure; and human compulsion, if attempted, would probably never have carried it against priests, and chiefs, and people, all inveterately attached to the superstitions of their futhers. What but the great power of God alone could have done this?

p. 63-4.

p. 63-4.
We visited one of the deacons, who, on account of lame. We had before, us, in exquisitely unumated online, the two peninsulars of which Tahiai consists; the whole rendered more striking by the shadowy obscurity which clouds of different lines and density cast over it. In a few hours, as we drew nearer, the beautiful region unveiled itself in all its eachanting variety of hills and plains, woods and waters; plains spaciously opening from between the high-lands towards the shore, where the dwellings of the population were thickly sprinkled, under the shade of scattered trees; woods of gigantic growth and tropical ramification, so different from British forest scenery; and water bursting in brilliant cascades from the rocky eminences, then winding in rivulets through the valleys to the sen. pp. 43-4.

The following account is given of a royal residence, and of one of the latte King Pomare's favorite employments: his example, and the people joining in with them, the temples, the altars, the images of Satan were universally overthrown. p. 71. [To be continued.]

THE MISSIONARY SPIRIT : introductory to the course of Monthly Lectures cotablished by the Bishop and the Clergy of Boston and the Vicinity, to be denominoted the EPISCOTAL MISSIONARY LECTURE; delivered in Christ Church, Boston, on the evening of Advent Sunday, Nov. 27, 1831. By George W. DOANE, A. M. Rector of Trinity Church. Boston, Stimson & Clapp.

Mr. Doane's zeal in favor of Episcopal missions is known. It glows as warmly in this Lecture as in any thing that he has written. We do not, indeed, believe that the purpose of exciting a pure missionary spirit will be best subserved by the author's studious silence respecting the London, Baptist, and Wesleyan Societies in England, the American and Baptist Boards in this country-an the labors of all the eminent and devoted men who have sacrificed life itself in this service, under-as it happenednon-episcopal direction; but we are quite willing, if need be, to be counted "fools, for Christ's sake," if by any means the wealth, talent, and intelligence of the Episcopalians in this country can be brought under the control of those principles through the "effectual working" of which the Gospel is to be made known among all nations. We wish Mr. D. and his fellow-laborers all possible success.

We are glad to see in one of the Notes appended to this Lecture, the following extract of a Sermon on "Christ crucified" by the Rev. J. W. Cunningham. We copy it, not because the thought is new in relation to mis among the heathen, but for the sake of asking, whether ministers of the Gospel in Christian lands, of all denumi sations, are not too apt to forget that their hearers ought

"When delivering his sentiments as to the best means of

converting the heathen, he said, Brethren, I have been a heathen myself, and have grown old amongst them; I therefore know their modes of thinking. A prescher once came to us, desiring to instruct us; and began by proving to us that there was a God. On which we said to him, 'Well, and dost thou think we are ignorant of that? Go back to the place whence thou camest.' Then again another preacher came, and began to instruct us, saying, 'You must not steal, or become inebriated, or tell false-hoods, or lead abandoned lives.' We answered him, 'Thinkest thou that we know not that? Go, and practically learn these things thyself, and then teach them to thine own people; for who are more addicted to such vices than they?' Thus we sent him away also. At length a Missionary came to my but, and sat down by me. The contents of his discourse were nearly these: 'I come to thee in the name of the Lord of heaven and earth. He sends me to acquaint thee that he would gladly save thee nod make thee happy, and deliver then from the miserable condition in which thou at present liest. To this end he became man, gave his life a ransom for man, and shed his blood for man. All that believe in the name of this Jesus, obtain the forgiveness of sins. To all that receive him by faith, he giveth power to become the sons of God. The Holy Spirit dwelleth in their hearts; and they are made free, through the blood of Christ, from the slavery and dominion of sin. And though thou art the chief of sinners, yet, if thou prayest the Father in his name, and believest in him as the sacrifice for thy sins, thou shalt be heard and saved, and he will give thee a crown of life, and thou shalt live with him forever in heaven.' I could not, added the converted native, I could not forget his words. They constantly recurred to my mind. Even in sleep I dreamed of the blood which Christ shed for us. If, then, centinued he, you would have your words gain an entrance among the heathen, preach to them Christ Jesus, his blood, his

EDUCATION IN NORWAY. Norway has about 950,000 inhabitants. The means

ling I sound

1. The university at Christiana, founded in 1811, and ow supplied with 17 professors, and some other teachers. ong the professors, the astronomer Hansteen and Keilhav the geologist, are particularly distinguished. The numer of students is about 650-400 in the University proper, nd 250 pursuing studies of a less learned order, to fit them for subordinate stations. The Library consists of 130,000 volumes, and additions are made to it every year. There is a botanic garden and a museum.

2. Other institutions at Christiana, viz. 1. A College, wing two libraries, one containing about 8,000 and the other about 16 000 volumes; and a nursuum of natural distory and models. Number of students about 120, who re preparing for the University. 2. A Citizen's school. 3. A Sanday School, for laborers. 4. A School of the arts of design. 5. A School for commerce and navigation. There are in Christiana, some scientific institutions, and a Society for promoting the public good in Norway (designed to encourage industry and economy); 11 newspapers, nd 7 scientific Journals.

3. Colleges at Christiansand, Trondheim, Berges, Brammen, Frederickstad, and Stkien, -containing in all about 400 pupils. They have libraries and nuseums.

Most of the other towns have elementary schools, there instruction proceeds as far as in the two first of the

5. Citizens schools (in the towns) 21, with 1,079 pupils. 6. Schools for the laboring classes (in the towns) 55,

7. Permanent schools (in the country) 183, with 13,693 papile.

8. Travelling schools (in the country) 1,610, with 132,-362 pupils.

Total, in the four last classecs, 1,793 schools, 153,736

In the country schools are taught reading, writing, arithnetic, religion, Scripture history, and sacred music; and a some of the permanent ones, geography and grammar. In the citizen's schools, history, mathematics, the French, German, English, and sometimes the Latin, languages are ided. Mutual instruction has been introduced in seve of the principal towns. In some puishes in the eisted by the Society for the promotion of the public good. Some attempts have been made to establish such libraries

The Paris Reene Encyclo pedique, from which we gather the above facts, remarks that, with the best efforts that can be expected from the friends of colucation in France, a long time must elapse before it will attain there the extent and perfection to which it has been carried in Norway.

Education in Spain. In 1806 there were 22 univ ties in Spain. Now there are but 16, and those miserably endowed. In almost every town there are salaried schoolmasters, who give instruction to the poor, in reading, riting, arithmetic, and the catechism. Similar schools are attached to many of the monasteries.

For information on this subject, we refer the reader with onlidence to the "Guide for Emigrants," by the Rev. M. Peck, of Rock Spring, Illionis, just published by Lincoln & Edmands, of this city. The author is an intelligent and observing man, who has resided in Illinois and Missouri for 12 or 15 years-travelling extensively and mation which the emigrant wants.

The following paragraphs are from letters addressed by rentlemen of high respectability to a correspondent in this city, who has obligingly handed them to us, for publication The first relates to a northern county, and is dated at Galena, Ill., Oct. 26, 1831 :

ena, Ill., Oct. 26, 1831:

It has been long my ardent desire to persuade a company of men of decided piecy to come and settle in the mining country (which is a district included between the Wisconsin, Mississippi, and Rock rivers.)—men whose paramount object shall be to establish and maintain the institutions of the Gospel, and with whom pecuniary considerations shall have but a secondary influence. Consequently it will not be my aim to draw a highly colored picture of worldly advantage. We want men who are actuated by Christian principles.

[After mentioning the want of mechanics, &c., the writer proceeds:1

proceeds:]

A strange prejudice has prevailed against the agricultural prospects of this country. But I can produce facts to show that no section of the United States presents greater inducements to farmers, and facts are stubborn things. I offer the following:—we have a very fertile soil, and beneath it inexhaustable mines of lead ore, the proceeds of which will bring almuhance of money into the country whenever we can introduce farmers enough to austain the miners without importing provisions. This country produces the very best crops of wheat, which sells at a dollar a bushel; while the steam mills on the Illinois river get as much as they want for 50 cents. With care good crops of corn are raised here, though the seasons are short (much like New England); and the price varies from 40 to 50 cents, while in the southern counties it ranges from 10 to 50 New England); and the price varies from 40 to 50 cents, while in the southern counties it ranges from 10 to 25 cents. Potatoes and turnips, and every kind of culmary vegetable, grow to unwouted perfection and produce abundantly—Potatoes are selling now from 25 to 37 1-2 cents.

Live stock thrives better here than in the lower part of the State. There are innumerable springs of the purest water and an exceedingly healthful climate. In this remark, I except Galena, and other places affected by the freshets of the Mississippi.—Galena has been entirely healthy two summers out of three. Last summer there was much sickness, but it was fatal in but two cases, both of which were attributed to extraneous causes.

Tibuted to extraneous causes.

We have water power to an unlimited extent, and good asw and grist mills. We have navigable waters to transport produce to New Orleans as cheap and as soon as from Cincinnati. But there is no occasion; we have a ready saw and grist mi. port produce to N Cincinnati. But

market at home.
It is universally conceded that there has been a great im-It is universally conceased that there has been a great improvement of morals in two years. In a word any man of what trade soever, that is diligent and economical, can get a good living here beyond all peradventure, which is all I wish to prove.

This then being assumed, I might fill a sheet in show-ing that this country there has a while feet feet.

in the tree being the trees, a might not a sheet in show-ing that this country presents a noble field for honevolent effort. But I must hint at the facilities for removal. They are such that it will be at less expense of money, time, and

peril than it was 20 years ago to remove to Ohio. The rost will be by the canal; thence either by the lakes to Detroit or Green buy, or down the Ohio and up the Mississiph. If the latter it should be before July to escape sickness. The expense may be estimated by the statement of those who and brought their trusted. Seven young came from North Hampton. Seven young men came on and brought their trunks for 30 dollars each. That Colo-ny are settled 100 miles South East.

The second letter is dated at Vandalia. The writer

says:

An excellent steam saw and grist mill is about to be built at Vandalia. It will be in operation in about three weeks, and will be of invaluable benefit to this place. Steam mills are now in operation in several parts of the State, and as far as I have heard, are doing well. A cargo of Hlinois flour, male at some of our steam mills, was Steam mills are now in operation in several parts of the State, and as far as I have heard, are doing well. A cargo of Hilmois flour, male at some of our steam mills, was lately sent from St. Louis to Louisville, and sold at the batter place, for fifty cents per barrel higher than the hest office of the cents of the local discourt, was remarkably good. It yields more flour than any other that I have heard of, and is very white and sweet. The fact, that it sells higher is conclusive; but I will mention another fact that is equally true. A great deal of the wheat raised this year in Illinois and Missouri, has been found to weigh 68 pounds to the bushel. Sixty pounds to the bushel is considered the standard east of the mountains, and 63 is the heaviest I ever heard of there. I mention these circumstances because persons in your country desirous to emigrate often inquire as to the suitability of our country to the growth of this grain.

I am glad to learn by your last letter, that the people of Boston have been so liberal in making donations in money to our-college. The institution is prosperous, and is managed, in my opinion, with great prudence. The trusters have been very economical in their disbursements, and I think have laid out their funds, so far, advantageously. They need a good deal more money for the erection of additional buildings, and the purchase of books and apparatus. And they will get it; for their skilful and conscious management of what has been already intrusted to them, cannot fail to be highly satisfactory to their patrons, and to gain for them the confidence of the public.

A NATIONAL MOVEMENT.

It is proposed, and the effort has already been co

It is proposed, and the effort has already been commen-ced, to put a copy of a Circular, urging the abandonment of the use of ardent spirits, into the hands of every family in the Union. Accompanying this circular will be a pledge, which ALL will be requested to sign; and thus the whole nation, except those who singly, and upon their own re-sponsibility, refuse, will become enrolled upon the side of total abstinence.

The success of this effort is not problematical. In New York, by means of the circular and pledge, the members of temperance societies have increased in number from two to five hundred thousand. The effort has already saved that State millions, and no reason can be assigned why the same exertion will not secure a proportionate saving to the whole country. This is no untried project of doubtful expediency, therefore, but a plan the efficiency of which has been demonstrated.

So says the Journal of Humanity. We suppose that paper good authority on such a subject as the increase of bers of Temperance Societies in New York, though in the circular of the State Society, commending the plant of forming associations in every school district, we find it

Already the counties of Albany, Schenectady, Rensselaer, Monroe, Outario, Cayuga, (and it is hoped others) are adopting it, and in no single instance has there been a fail-nre; and should the whole state gain in the same ratio, as those districts already heard from, we shall be enabled to report 500,000 pledged members to total abstinence in a

But however that may be, there can be no doubt that immense good has resulted from the mensure in New York. and that the extension of it through the nation is a noble thought and full of promise. About 2,000,000 copies of the Circular, it is said, will be needed, the estimated cost of which is \$15,000. Individuals in the state of New York are expected to assume the responsibility of this, and of forwarding the circulars to the State Societies, trusting to the friends of the cause in the several states respectively, to reand the money thus expended on their behalf. Winter is the time for such a movement in New England.

MR, SULLIVAN'S LETTER.

The citizens of Boston have all read the Hon, William Sullivan's Letter, in which he declines being any longer considered a candidate for the office of Mayor; but we must be allowed the pleasure of transfering to our columns the following paragraphs from it, which we regard as among the very best that ever a contested election called He had been charged in the newspapers with being an over-zealous promoter of Temperance'

"an over-zealous promoter of Temperance."

I am a promoter of temperance. My attention was first called to this subject by Dr. Warren, President of the Massachusetts Society for the Suppression of Intemperance. He convinced me, that great good had been done and that more might be. I have since done what I could, on this interesting subject. However foreign it may seem to be to the present occasion, I will, nevertheless, express the theory which I have tried to maintain, as no opportunity should be best to induce our fellow citizens to reflect on this matter.

The substance which we call spirit is diffused, by the operation of nature, through most of the vegetable kingdom. It has different qualities, in different substances, though essentially the same, in all. As a constituent part of the vegetable, it was intended for human nourishment. Men have invented the means of extracting this spirit. Extracted, and taken alone, it is adapted to destroy human organization, and the mind of man, not less than his physical frame Diffused through a certain quantity of water, it is made to resemble, though imperfectly, its original state; and there may be persons, so constituted, no to be able to take a measured quantity, daily, through a long life, without injury; and, possibly, it may be necessary to some persons. But no well constituted healthy human being, ever made use of ardent spirit, with any benefit to himself. It is a present the art habor. Lagent hear and man for the later. But no well constituted healthy human being, ever made use of ardent spirit, with any benefit to himself. It is not necessary to strengthen any man for labor. Lause of ardent spirit, with any benefit to himself. It is not necessary to strengthen any man for labor. Laboring men can do more, and better, and for a longer time, without spirit, than with it. It is unnecessary, even in the exposure and hardships of scafaring life, as has been repeatedly proved by experiment. It is not necessary as nourishment. It is an artificial and unnatural aliment. The human stomach was not made for it when in health, in any quantity; certainly not in an immoderate one. The set of it, is a dangerous pleasure. It cause to us under the fascination of social intercourse. It easily degenerates into a solidary indulgence. As a refuge from misery, it soon disqualities one for the efforts by which alone he can escape from misery. It came into use, from ignorance of its evil effects. It was taken by the well educated and well informed, as well as by all others. A right perception of the consequences of its use, is one of the great improvements of the present age. Among certain classes it has become disreputable to drink any spirit. The inquiry among all, who have thought on this subject, is, how can it be made so, among all classes? One and all answer, not by restrictive and penal laws; but by leaching the truth. Are such laws without use? and if they can be of use, in what manner? I believe, that they must be used with great discretion, or they will defeat their own object. The inherent right of society to protect the own members, and to persons who disqualify themselves, in the very place where the spirit is sold, for the performance of every duty, social or domestic. So far, I think, the public law may go; and so for it would affect no citizen who ought to be licensed to sell.

The sort of reformation which rational men seek in society, is supposed to be dependent on an improved state of

The sort of reformation which rational men seek in rociety, is supposed to be dependent on an improved state of public opinion. Gentle and persuasive influences, and not public laws, must be looked to for this effect. Example is one of the most powerful teachers. The time will come, in the course of improvement, when the money which goes now for ardent spirit, will pass over the same counters for articles useful, and confortable to the purchasers, and to innocent and deserving women and children. Those who receive the money, will find that they live in a community in which their own children, and their own apprentices, will be far less fiable, through temptation, to enter on the career of folly and vice; that the calls for supporting helpless poverty, and taxes for maintaining the vicious poor, and for punishing crimes, will diminish. We shall all find, that property, real and personal, and personal character, for all the reasonable purposes of human life,) will have increased in value in our community when it shall become universally disreputable, to drish ardent spirit. We shall hear of our honorable fame about, and that other communities imitate our example. See a state of things may come slowly; one generation, and perhaps many, may pass away before it does come. [at will be a most important preparation for it, to have it generally believed, that it ought to come. The entipherent of the property in the appointed time. The sort of reformation which rational men seek in so

THE CHURC Indications are very sta Church will soon be no n -a constituent part of the

changes in that country se they will proceed and en painful doubt. But whatev may occur, the Church ca following paragraphs exhi American on the spot. T London, Oct. 19, address Observer:

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House of Lords, on Monds session after the rejection field "confessed, that what few days had caused some the general body of the rights attachment to the Estal as ever. He had always Bishops in that house, as was, that they always three their body into the scale of erament. But the instant power, and proposed libers ernment. But the instant power, and proposed libes a does this tell in the place delivered?—The noble L But the Lord Chanceller, tions of order, gave it not sion to deliver himself of the off sarcasm, definered.

sion to deliver himself of the of saccasm, defiance, and "The Lord Changesfor out of order. The noble tions on the Bishops, to what the conditions on the Bishops, to what to be exempt frequick.] The right reveren with the greatest disinter Good God! (not commender ight reverend Prelates, the treated motives! [biting, the utmost disinterested motives! [biting, the utmost disinterested meteory of the commender of but nothing more significa.
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entrance into that house! Was such a thing ever don't he Bishop of Exeter: the Bishop of Exeter: the Bishop to show a six voted from interested an had been outrageously in highest station in office."

had been outrageously insulto highest station in office." "I op, "in being so warm," [a litt tainly argues some virtue] "I be some apology. A trumpe and that occasion was taken to who professed to be averse to est disturbers of existing right spoken of with sarcasm and insue lish, and engaged in a conspi (the Bishops) were ready to be even when urged on by those, (i was to restrain their ebullitions. Earl Grey: "This was the mother than the had heard brought for by any member of the Bench attack was personal to himself, and learned friend on the We But when the right reverend immistry or some of them had Bishops with reprobation and as right reverend Trelate, whether had just spoken, there was noth casm"—As to the annoyances, Prelates might have received for colleagues had done every thin such annoyances, both as regardates themselves and others, why to expose them. He repelled utmost contempt the imputation? That must have been a sharp death of the right reverend Prelate to foul an imputation."

That must have been a sharp deed, to throw Earl Grey so much demeanor—to extort from him sespecially to a Lord spiritual an Ordinarily the Risk. especially to a Lord spiritual an Ordinarily the Bishops are approurters. And Earl Grey hims ed and courteous. But these at My object in making these at the Bishops have not only lost a at large, but that they are treate contempt in the very place of the English to their ancient in left to this day, for discerning me incongruous relations of their ch shocking impropriety of constitutes officio hereditary senators, appire. But their right to that play of constitutional right. For the isting order of things. But of the The people have demanded

of constitutional right. For the inting order of things. But of the The people have demanded, mand a dissolution of the estable erment will be compelled to let is true, indeed, that the pending vade the church. But the church soon. The folly and infituations by demonstrated, will hasten the cipitation. Let all classes of D they are likely to do, in suffering they may say to the publicans. And the next thing will be, a bill duce the establishment to the cor The vote of the Bishops stood, oi in favor of Reform; and 12 present

in favor of Reform, and 12 preser Mr. Douglass of Cavers, au to Religion," &c. &c., in a pam of Britain," just published, urgo-improved House of Lords," as we of Commons," and in regard to to uses the following language. (Th

fore the vote above mentioned.) fore the vote above mentioned.)

"Primitive Christianity owed it to the prayers, the activity, and it could only be established by the ries of its suffering followers; an umphed over all obstacles, that the hand and encumbered it with helf to promise it repose. The succe insured by individual efforts, and must be sustained. Come what we state, it is fervent prayer and faith evangelize both our country and the "But whether the establishment a prospect of good is opening out."

a prospect of good is opening or by the Divine mercy, he still speaned, it must become more Christians had the choice of the endowment of churches might, by greater privilege and the choice of the state of the choice o to greater privileges and pecument of a minister, still he wo

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Hon. William ing any longer we regard as

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and if they can be hat they must be use feat their own object

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Indications are very strong, that the English Established Church will soon be no more—that is, as an establishment -a constituent part of the political organization. Speedy changes in that country seem to be inevitable. Whether they will proceed and end in peace there is reason for painful doubt. But whatever they may be, and however they may occur, the Church cannot be unaffected by them. The following paragraphs exhibit the views of an intelligent American on the spot. They are from a letter dated at London, Oct. 19, addressed to the Editor of the N. Y.

London, Oct. 19, addressed to the Editor of the N. Y. Observer:

I quoted to you the other day the following prophecy:—

"On Saturday the Sth, at 6 o'clock, A. N. the Church Establishment of England was dissolved." And I believed and felt it true. I cannot open my eyes on the present prospects of the Church of England, as a State Establishment, but I too feel with all the certainty of fact, that it is dissolved.

"Whom God resolves to destroy, he first infantates.

Look at the following quotations from a discussion in the House of Lords, on Monday, the 11th inst. the first day of session after the rejection of the Reform Bill. Lord Suffield "confessed, that what had taken place within these few days had caused some change in his opinion respecting the general body of the right reverend Prelates, sithough his attachment to the Established Church remained as strong as ever. He had always considered the existence of the Bishops in that house, as liable to one objection, which was, that they always threw almost the whole weight of their body into the scale of an oppressive and arbitrary Government. But the instant a liberal Government came into power, and proposed liberal and beneficial measures, the right reverend Prelates voted against them. And what does this tell in the place and circumstances where it was delivered!—The noble Lord was indeed called to order. But the Lord Chanceller, who of course determines questions of order, gave it not only his sanction, but took occasion to deliver himself of the following tremendous discharge of sarcasm, defance, and prophecy.

"The Lord Chancellor did not think the noble Lord was not of order. The text of the collowing tremendous discharge of sarcasm, defance, and prophecy."

son to deliver himself of the following tremendous discharge of sarcasm, defiance, and prophecy.

"The Lord Chancellor did not think the noble Lord was out of order. The noble Lord was only making observations on the Bishops, to which not only they, but all noble Lords were exposed. The right reverend Prelates did not want to be exempt from observation! [cutting to the quick.] The right everend Prelates had no doubt acted with the greatest disinterestedness. [tremendous irony.] Good God! [not commendable—profane] to impute to the right reverend Prelates, that they acted from selfish and interested motives! [biting scarcasm.] No! they had with the utmost disinterestedness acted against the present government. [a full and sweeping broad side.] They thought of tripping up the present government. [rather undignified but nothing more significant—characteristic of the man.] They had a right to do so. [a condescending, gracious allowance, but not the less cutting.] And it could not be imputed to them, that they were actuated by selfish motives when they setel against the

They had a right to do so. [a condescending, gracious allowance, but not the less cutting.] And it could not be imputed to them, that they were actuated by selfish motives, when they acted against the present government, and attempted to trip it up, and probably thought they had tripped it up." [a finished, blighting sneer of ineffable contempt.] And think of the manner too. Nothing can exceed the expressive and amazing power of the Chancellor's modulations of voice and gesture, in such a strain. And indeed in any thing else, when he pleases. It is simple, but it cannot be conceived. His voice and manner throw out inconceivably more than his words.

And has it indeed come to this? Where is reverence for my lords, the bishops !—That the people should run upon them is quite natural—to be expected. But that the Lord Chancellor of England, should rise from the woolsack, and deliver himself of such undisquised contempt, such irony, and virtually sing out such a requiem of their reign, argues a new state of things.

Lord Ellenborough challenged the propriety of the Lord Chancellor's observations, as being out of order. The Bishop of London deuted that the Bishops wished to trip up the present Government, and even conferred upon them a slender compliment:—that they had undertaken one thing for the advantage of the church. The Bishop of Landalf said: "As to the imputations instinuated, if not expressed, that they had voted from interested and selfish motives, he regarded them as idle sounds—as mere echoes of the discordant noises, with which they had been assailed on their entrance into that house." "Discordant noises—on their entrance into that house." "And what does that prove!

cordant noises, with which they had been assailed on their entrance into that house." "Discordant noises—on their entrance into that house!" And what does that prove! Was such a thing ever done before? The Bishop of Exete:—"Deficed any of the accusers of the Bishops to show a single instance, in which they had toted from interested and selfish motives, although they had been outrageously insulted by a person holding the highest station in office." "If I am wrong," said the Bishop, "in being so warm," [a little compunction, which certainly argues some virtue] "I trust that the occasion will be some apology. A trumpery petition was presented, and that occasion was taken to hold out, that the clergy, who professed to be averae to all change, were the greatest disturbers of existing rights and institutions, and were spoken of with sarcasm and insult, as being interested, and selfish, and engaged in a conspiracy against liberty. They (the Bishops) were ready to brave the clamor of the mob, even when orged on by those, the ministers) whose duty it

selfish, and engaged in a conspiracy against liberty. They the Bishops) were ready to brave the clamor of the mob, even when urged on by those, (the ministers) whose duty it was to restrain their ebullitions."

Earl Grey: "This was the most unfounded accusation, that he had heard brought forward against any ministers, by any member of the Bench of Bishops. Whether the attack was personal to himself, or was meant to his noble and learned friend on the Woolsack, he did not know. But when the right reverend Prelate said, that they, (the ministry) or some of them had spoken of the Bench of Bishops with reprobation and sarcasm, he would ask that right reverend Prelate, whether, in the few words himself had just spoken, there was nothing like reprobation, or sarcasm!—As to the annoyances, which the right reverend Prelates might have received from the people, he and his colleagues had done every thing in their power to prevent such annoyances, both as regarded the right reverend Prelates themselves and others, whose votes were most likely to expose them. He repelled with indignation and the utmost contempt the imputation, that the right reverend Prelate had made with a warmth, which little became the garb he wore, that the ministry had excited the mob to vilify the right reverend Prelates. There was not a syllable of truth in it. It was a most foul calumny. He called on the right reverend Prelate to state the evidence for so foul an imputation."

That must have been a sharp and strong provocation, in-

ble of truth in it. It was a most foul calumny. He called on the right reverend Prelate to state the evidence for so foul an imputation."

That must have been a sharp and strong provocation, indeed, to throw Earl Grey so much off from his ordinary staid demeanor—to extert from him such an indignant answer—especially to a Lord spiritual and dignitary of the church. Ordinarily the Bishops are apt to receive deference and courtesy. And Earl Grey himself is uncommonly dignified and courteous. But these are warm times.

My object in making these quotations, is to show that the Bishops have not only lost all respect with the nation at large, but that they are treated with absolute and open contempt in the very place of their installed preogatives, as political men. Even with all the hereditary attachment of the English to their ancient institutions, it has not been left to this day, for discerning men among them to see the incongruous relations of their church and state and of the shocking impropriety of constituting ministers of religion, ex officio hereditary senators, and legislators of the empire. But their right to that place has never before been openly drawn in question, in Parliament. I do not speak of constitutional right. For that is undoubted in the existing order of things. But of the right of propriety.

of constitutional right. For that is undoubted in the existing order of things. But of the right of propriety.

The people have demanded, and will continue to demand a dissolution of the establishment. And the Government will be compelled to let it crumble into dust. It is true, indeed, that the pending Reform Bill does not invade the church. But the church will come next, or very soon. The folly and infatuation of the Bishops, as recently demonstrated, will hasten their downfall even to precipitation. Let all classes of Dissenters now unite, as they are likely to do, in suffering distraint for tithes, and they may say to the publicans:—"Go on, if you dare." And the next thing will be, a bill before Parliament to reduce the establishment to the common level.

The vote of the Bishops stood, one present and one proxy

The vote of the Bishons stood one present and one proxy in favor of Reform, and 12 present and 9 proxies against it Mr. Douglass of Cavers, author of "Errors in regard to Religion," &c. &c., in a pamphlet on the " Prospects of Britain," just published, urges the necessity of improved House of Lords," as well as a " reformed House of Commons," and in regard to the Established Church, uses the following language. (The pamphlet appeared before the vote above mentioned.)

"Primitive Christianity owed its success, under God to the prayers, the activity, and zeal of all its members It could only be established by the efforts of three centu ies of its suffering followers; and it was not till it trihand and encumbered it with help, though it might seem to promise it repose. The success of Christianity was insured by individual efforts, and by individual efforts it must be sustained. Come what will of the favour of the

must be sustained. Come what will of the favour of the state, it is fervent prayer and faithful preaching that must evangeline both our country and the world.

"But whether the establishment is retained or rejected, a prospect of good is opening out upon us, if the nation, by the Divine mercy, be still spared. If the establishment stand, it must become more popular. The primitive Christians had the choice of their pastors, and though the adowment of churches might seem to entitle the patron to greater privileges and peculiar weight in the appointment of a minister, still he would injure his own interests as well as the souls of others, if he imposed upon a contragation a teacher who was distanteful to them, though in other respects unobjectionable.

her respects unobjectionable. here can be no cheaper or more meritorious popular-

ity than that which arises from consulting the people as to the choice of their ministers. If this compliance was at all times desirable, it had now become nee essary. In the convulsions of society which are about to take place, whatever has no foundation in public opinion will be swept away. The wealth of the Church of England, especially, will require many friends to defend it from the spoilers which its riches will exeite, and who will not be easily scared from their prey; but, if it become more popular in its constitution, and if it unite the learning which long distinguished it, to the every-day usefulness which the Scotch Church once possessed, it may bid defiance to all the arguments against it, and, what is to be dreaded more than arguments, it may escape from the rapacity of an undistinguished reform. If, however, deaf to the warnings which the times are holding out to it, it makes no preparation for the coming storm, and trusts to that wealth for its sole protection, which will then be its ruin; still the interests of religion will survive its fall. Its ministers for a time will not possess less learning or ability, and freed from every obstacle to their exertions, they will possess the strength and the fire of a new sect, with the acquirements of a richly endowed hierarchy, and their influence would probably never be greater over the public mind, than at the moment when their enemies imagined that their power was broken for ever."

OUR NEXT VOLUME.

It was intimated some months ago, that, should there be sufficient encouragement, the appearance of the Boston Recorder would be improved at the commencement of the next volume. Accordingly, although to be sure, our subscription is not one to boast of, yet, as it is a constantly increasing one, we have now the pleasure of saying that on the fourth of January we shall present our patrons with a larger sheet, printed on a new type throughout. We are endeavoring to extend our foreign and domestic correspondence, and other means of giving interest and value to the paper; but

all our contemplated improvements will be better apprecia-ted when they shall be seen.

We shall be apt often to repeat the "atrocious crime" of endeavoring to extend the circulation of the Recorder, of which we have of late beta accused; and do not hesi-tate to ask others to participate in the "guilt." We ac-cordingly republish on our last page, the Prospectus and Recommendations that appeared some time ago: and would request any who may be interested in the object, to send us as many new subscribers as they can, and with the least possible delay, that we may be able to supply them from the beginning of our next volume.

NEW YEAR'S PRESENT.

A gentleman who is now a Professor in one of our Colleges, asks, "What more acceptable or useful New Year's Present than the Youth's Compasion? It is cheap; one dollar a year-it affords a constant variety of interest ing and profitable reading for Children—and its crowning excellence is, that it does not grow old, cease to impart pleasure, and fall into neglect after a few days, (as is the case with most Children's Books;) but it returns fresh and bright with every returning treek throughout the year."

The Youth's Companion is published at the office of the Boston Recorder. The following letter, received a few

Boston Recorder. The following letter, received a few days since from a geatleman in Bristol County, will apprize those who have not seen this little paper, in what estimation it is held by Children and Youth:—

"I have now two more new subscribers, which makes in all forty-three. Please to send them correct, as it is a very great disappointment for any one to be deprived of their paper. I can scarcely get time to mark them and get them ready for delivery, the children are so anxious to receive them. This publication will, by the blessing of God, be instrumental of great good to the rising generation; there appears to be a growing interest to the work in our Sabbath School, and I hope many may fate their first religious impressions from this little messenger of good."

For the Boston Recorder.

Convention for the purpose of concerling measure for the better sanctification of the Sabbath.

for the better sanctification of the Sabbath.

Fursuant to previous notice, the members of Taunton and Vicinity Association convened at the house of Rev. S. Raymond in Assonet, on the 12th of the present month, to take into concideration the Sabbath Cause.

The meeting was called to order, and Rev. Enoch Sanford was chosen Moderator, and Rev. S. Raymond, Scriber I am happy to say, that when the subject was discussed, there appeared but one feeling and sentiment among the brethren; and with entire unanimity, they adopted the following resolution—

Resolved unanimously. That this Causenium recom-

lowing resolution—
Resolved unanimously, That this Convention recommend to the Churches and Congregations in this vicinity, that vigorous exertions be made for the better sanctification of the Sabbath; and especially, prompt and judicious measures be adopted to carry into effect the proposition of the General Association relative to the Sabbath pledge.

Association relative to the Sabbath pledge.

Associat, Dec. 14, 1831.

Union Church.—The number of persons admitted profession to the Union Church, Essex street, between the meetings of the Suffolk Conference in May and November which was not reported at the latter-was, we are informed. 51.

ed, 51.

S. C. Theological Seminary.—The Rev. George Howe has been elected by the Synod of S. Carolina and Georgia, Professor of Sacred Literature and Biblical Criticism, in the Theological Seminary at Columbia.

Ordained at Cambridgeport, on Wednesday last, Rev. William Stearns, as Pastor of the evangelical Congregational Church. Sermon by his father, Rev. Dr. Stearns of Bedford. The Church and Society were addressed by Beach D. Beach.

Rev. Dr. Beecher.

INSTALLATION.—On the 13th Oct. last. the Rev. MELANCTHON.—On the 13th Oct. last. the Rev. MELANCTHON J. WHEELER was installed as Pastor of the First Congregational Clurch in Abington. Introductory Prayer by Rev. L. Mathews, of Braintree; Sermon by Rev. D. Huntington of N. Bridgewater; Installing Prayer by Rev. L. Skeldon of Easton; Charge by Rev. D. Thomas of Abington; Right hand of Fellowship by Rev. D. Brigham of Randolph, who also offered the Concluding Prayer. Address to the Church &c. by Rev. J. Perkins of Braintree.

TEMPERANCE NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Westerly Temperance Society in the County of Worcester, for the choice of Officers,—the report of the Executive Committee,—and for the transaction of other business,—will be held at the meeting-house of the Rev. Mr. Stone, in Brookfield, on the first Monday, (being the 2d day,) of January next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Punctual attendance is requested;—and it is hoped that the local societies in connection will be represented by their delegates.

W. B. BANISTER, Sec'ry.

The North Suffolk Association of Ministers will meet on Tuesday the 27th inst. at the house of Rev. Mr. Blagden, No. 188, Hanover-street, Boston.

BOSTON LYCEUM. The Next Lecture before the Boston Lyceum, will be delivered by the Rev. Mr. Wills, of South Boston, This Evening, (Wednesday,) at the Lecture Room of the Temple, at 7 o'clock.

Dec. 21.

SECULAR SUMMARY.

FOREIGN.

FOR EIGN.

An arrival at New York brings London dates to Nov. 3d.,

Serious Riots at Bristol.—On Saturday, Sir Charles
Witherell, the Recorder of the city, who had made himself
obnazious by his zealous opposition to the Reform bill, arrived for the purpose of holding the court, and according to
custom was met a mile from the city by the Mayor, and a
citic accession, for the purpose of escorting him into town, custom was need a finite true to the court of the angle of essenting him into town. The mayor was accompanied by about a thousand persons, who on the approach of the Recorder, set up a discordant noise of groans and hisses.—It was reported to be the intention of the mob to throw the Recorder into the river, but a military to the control of the mob to throw the Recorder of the river, but a military to the river of the control of the mob to throw the Recorder of the river.

court was opened amida some noise and disturbance, and the Sheriff with the Mayor. Ricorder, &c. afterward proceeded to the Massion House, where perparations were made for finner. The party scacked the Mansion House where the most by the constable on the state of the Massion House, where the most by the constable on the party scaled the Mansion House where the most by the constable of the acreed to the party scaled the Mansion House where the most by the constable of the acreed the perparations were the most by the constable of the acreed the party scale of the most of the most of the scale of th

injury were taken to their own homes. The total loss of property is estimated at £400,000.

Assassination of Capo d'Istrias.—The following is an extract of a letter from Napoli, dated the 9th. Oct. giving a detail of the circumstances attending the death of Count Capo d'Istrias:—"This morning, as the President was going, according to custom, to attend the service at the Church, two men who were at the door, assassinated him, one firing a pistol at his head, and the other stabbing him in the body with a Turkish dagger. He fell dead upon the spot. The assassins were Constantine and George Mavromichaelie, the brother: and son of Petro Bey, who has been in prison ever since the month of January last. Constantine was immediately killed by the President's Guards, but George escaped, and took refuge in the house of the French Consul, who received him without being aware of the crime he had committed. On learning what had occurred, the Consul refused to give him up to the fairly of the populace, but engaged to deliver him into the hands of the Magistracy, as soon as regular demand was made. The Senate immediately assembled, by vitue of the power with which it is invested by the Congress, at Argos, and is at this moment employed in appointing a Committee, to carry on the Government till the meeting of the National Assembly, which will be immediately convoked."

Holland and Belgium.—The Belgium Chamber of Deputies have given their assent to the twenty-four articles of the arrangement between them and Holland, proposed by the allied powers.

More Fires at Constantinople.—A letter from Constantinople dated Sept. 30th says, "the fires, which had been suspended only for a few days, have recommenced.—

More Fire at Constantinopic.—A letter from Constantinopic dated Sept. 30th says, "the fires, which had been suspended only for a few days, have recommenced.—They broke out again yesterday in the quarters on the Sea of Marmora, which being inhabited almost entirely by Greeks, Arminians, and Jews, the injury to commerce must be the more extensive."

DOMESTIC.

Congress.—Business is not yet seriously entered upon, and we are obliged to defer the publication of the committers of the House. Rev. Mr. Post, has been elected chaplain of the House of Representatives.

National Republican Nomination.—The Convention of delegates from various parts of the Union, held at Baltimore, have nominated the Hon. Henry Clay for President, and the Hon. JOHN SERGEANT for Vice President, of the United States.

Report of the Secretary of the Transury.—The total estimated receipts of the vert. are \$28,000,000, and the

report of the secretary of the Treasury - I ne total estimated receipts of the year, are \$28,000,000, and the total estimated expenditures of the year, \$30,907,000. The importations for the year ending on the 30th of September, are estimated at \$97,032,858, and the exports at \$80,372,566; of which, \$62,048,233 were do-

September, are estimated at \$97,022.858, and the exports at \$80.372,566; of which, \$62,048.233 were domestic, and \$18.324,333 foreign products.

The Duties which accrued during the first three quarters of the present year are estimated at \$7.319,000; and those for the fourth quarter at \$6,000,000.

The Secretary recommends the payment of the entire National Debt within the year 1832. The debt on the first of January, will amount to \$24,322.235 18.

The estimated surplus applicable to the debt for the year 1832, will be \$14,019,548 4. In addition the government have U. S. Bank Stock, which will yield \$8,000,000; which would leave only about two and a half millions to pay the debt and all expenses attending the buying in of stock not redeemable. He advocates the rechartering of the U. S. Bank, with some modifications—he recommends appropriations to several important purposes—among others, naval instruction—the sale of public lands to the States within which they lie—raising the salaries of foreign ministers—the reduction of duties on articles not competing with the produce or manufacture of the United States, in doing which he unqualifiedly approves a protecting tariff—a drawback on articles used for ship building—and appropriations for improving harbors and surveying the coasts of the country.

Post Office Report.—The amount of postages within the year, commencing on the 1st of July, 1830, and ending the 30th of June, 1831, were \$1.997.811 54.

Past Office Report.—The amount of postages within the year, commencing on the 1st of July, 1830, and ending the 30th of June. 1831, were \$1,997.811-54.

The expenditures of the Department, within the same period, were \$1,935.559-36. Leaving an excess of revenue beyond the expenses of the Department, amounting to \$62,252-18.

The whole amount of postages from July 1st, 1830, to July 1st, 1831, \$1,997.811-54.

The increase of postages within the year ending, July 1st, 1831, above the amount of the year preceding, was 147,228-44.

as 147,228 44.
From the first of July, 1830, to the 1st, July, 1831, to the transportation of the mail was increased, in stages, equal to 839,450 miles a year. On horseback and in sulkies 134,252 miles a year.—Making an annual increase of transportation equal to 968,702 miles bevent the amount of any former period. Many routes have also been improved, by substituting stages for losses. the amount of any former period. Many routes have also been improved, by substituting stages for horse mails, to the annual amount of 363,321 miles. The total annual increase of stage transportation from July 1, 1830, to July 1, 1831, was 1,196,771 miles.

On the 1st, July, 1831, the annual transportation of the mail was in stages and steamboats 10,722,348 miles: on horseback and in sulkies 4,740,344 miles. Making the whole annual transportation evolution 15,468,669.

LANDING OF THE PILGRIMS.—The anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, will be observed on Thursday of this week, with the usual Religious Service. The Discourse is expected from the Rev. Dr. Codman of Dorchester. Service to commence at half past 10 o'clock, A. M. in the Rev. Mr. Freemans's Meetinghouse.

The Plymouth County Temperance Society will hold its annual meeting, by adjournment, at Plymouth, in the Meetinghouse of the Third Society, on the evening of the Anniversary of the Landing of the Fathers, at half past to clock.

The annual meeting of the Westerly Temperance Society in the County of Worcester, for the choice of Officers,—the annual meeting of the Westerly Temperance Society in the County of Worcester, for the choice of Officers,—the annual meeting of the Executive Committee,—and for the County of Worcester, for the choice of Officers,—the community, who are by law bound to advance the money which sustains the college.

Colonization.—A gentleman in Georgia has left 49.

Colonization.—A gentleman in Georgia has left 49 ervants free, upon condition of their removal to Liberia. servants free, upon co For this purpose they will be delivered over to the Colonization Society about the 25th of December. The Board have authorised the charter of a vessel to Colonization Society about the 25th of December. The Board have nuthorised the charter of a vessel to receive them and others (not exceeding 100.) which will sail about the lat of January.—We have already mentioned that the schooner Orion sailed from Baltimore on the 26th of October with 30 or 40 emigrants for Liberia, and that the ship James Perkins is about to sail from Norfolk for the same destination with a much larger number. An expedition is also fitting out at New Orleans, for the conveyance of 80 or 100 emigrants from the Western States. A letter from Southampton County, Va. the scene of the late horrible massacre, states that not less than 245 inhiat County alone have made application for a passage, and that the number will probably be increased to 300. A new schooner, built expressly for the Colony, sailed from Philadelphia on the 18th October, manned by a colored crew, and carrying out, besides, two families of emigrants. One of these families was liberated by the Rev. Dr. Matthews, late of Shepherdstown, Va. and now President of a Literary Institution in Indians. This venerable man incurred an expense of \$400 to secure the freedom of the husband, that he might not be separated from his companion, who was a servant in the family of Dr. M.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Mr. John H. Hall of Portsmouth, N. H. to Miss Mary Clark of Boston; Mr. Isaac Baker to Mrz. Polly Stubbs; Mr. Hiram Morse to Miss Roman H. Clay; Mr. Mason L. Chapin to Miss Harriet Easterbrooks; Mr. Charles Smith to Miss Sarah R. Higgins; Mr. Thomas

DEATHS.

In this city, Mr. John Johnson, aged 68, a revolutionary pensioner; Mrs. Rebecca Parker, 76: Mr. Thomas Sullivan, 65; Dea. John Simpkins, 91; Mr. Asa Prouty, 54.

On Friday morning, Miss Chara Melville, 16.

In this city, on the 11th inst. Mrs. Mary M'Clure, consort of the late Thomas M'Clure, Eaq. aged 66. Her life was an ornament to her family, to society, and to religion. Her death is a cause of grief to a wide-spread circle of acquaintance and friends. Having long lived with reference to it, her closing scene was tranquil, though unexpectedly accelerated by the prevailing epidemic. As she had given reason to believe that she had experienced that grace which is glory begun, it is hoped that she has gone to that glory which is grace completed.

In Charlestown, Mr. Jedediah Lakeman, 60; Mr. Samuel Frost, 71.

In Cambridgeport, Mr. Abram Newton, 46.

In Roxbury, Miss Sarah C. Hunneman, 21, fourth daughter of Dea. William C. Hunneman.

In Brookline, on Friday morning, Miss Hannah Adans, the popular authoress of several useful and valuable works.

In Medford, Mrs. Joanna Ward, 70, relict of the late William Ward, Esq.

In Salem, Capt. Israel Williams, 60.

works.

In Medford, Mrs. Joanna Ward, 70, relict of the late William Ward, Esq.
In Salem, Capt. Israel Williams, 60.
In Beverly, Mrs. Joanna Brown, wife of Mr. Benjamin Brown, 74; Mr. Nicholas Patch, 72; Mr. Samuel Rantoul, 19, son of Hon. Robert Rantoul, and a member of the Junior Class of Harvard College.
In Littleton, Mr. Calvin Föster, 26.
In Canton, Ruth, widow of the late Mr. Robert Ruggles, formerly of Boston, 78.
In Medfield, Mrs. Catharine Fuller, 71.
In Sadbury, Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, wife of Wm. S. 65.
In Boxborough, Miss Lucy Stevens, daughter of Benjamin Stevens. The aged father of the deceased has truly been a man of sorrow, having followed three wives and seven children to the grave. But in this case he mourns not as one without hope. The deceased left the world in the triumphs of faith.

riumphs of faith. In Plymouth, Mr. James Morton, 2d. 39. In Scituate, Isaiah Alden, Esq. 42. In Plympton, Mrs. Betsey, wife of Mr. Nathaniel Syl-

In Scituate, Isaah Alden, Esq. 42.
In Plympton, Mrs. Betsey, wife of Mr. Nathaniel Sylvester.
In Canterbury, Elder Job Bishop, Minister of the Society of Shakers in Canterbury and Enfield, 71.
In Carver, Mrs. Marv Ellis, widow of the late James Ellis, Esq. P. M. who died on the 17th ult.
In Nantucket, Mrs. Rebecca Knowles, wife of Mr. Benjamin Knowles, and daughter of Mr. Peleg Macy.
In Providence, Mr. Joseph Bowers, 92.
In Warren, R. I. of Canker-rash, Nov. 22th, John Carnes Welsh, jr. in the seventh year of his age; and Dec. 6th, of the same disorder, James Winchell Welsh, in the fifth year of his age; only sons of Rev. John C. Welsh, Pastor of the Baptist Church in that place.
At Brunswick, Me. Dec. 7, widow Deborah Weston, aged nearly 102 years. She was born at Duxhury, Miss. January 12, Old Style, 1730. Her unidea mane was Simmons. Two such lives as that of Mrs. Weston, would reach back to the first settlement of Boston in 1630. When she was born, there were in the United States about half a million of inhabitants; she lived till they had increased to 12 millions, that is, to 24 times the number found here, when she was born. Reckoning the number of inhabitants on the earth at 600 millions and a generation at 30 years, while she has lived, ticenty hundred millions of human beings have died. Who can estimate the depth and breadth of this tide of human existence, which, in her day, has passed into the ocean of eternity? And what will it profit a man, who is to live not only twenty hundred millions of centuries, but forever, "if he sloudl gain the whole world, and lose his onen soul? [Virror.]
In Temple, Me. suddenly, Mr. Ephraim Russell, formerly of Lunenburgh, Mass. 76.
In Hartford, Conn. Michael Bull, Esq.
In Woodbridge, Conn. Hezekiah Baldwin, Esq. 76.
In Troy, N. Y. Capt. Benjamin Mann, 93.
In New York, Rev. Luke Berry, Pastor of St. Mary's Church.

lished Questions and Supplement to this work, will probably conduce to render it more interesting and useful for such a purpose. Joseph Emerson. Wethersfield, Conn. Dec. 12, 1831.

FLANNELS, BLANKETS AND WORSTED HOSB, GOATS' HAIR AND IMITA.

TION CAMBLETS.

THIRTY ps Welsh Mill'd Fatent Swan Skin, Wilde's Improved American Flannels, warranted not to shrink, Rose Blankets, of superior quality.—100 doz. Gentlemen, Ladies and Children's Lannles Wool, Worsted and Molair Hose, from 6 ets to \$1 pr pair—20 ps Blae and Brown Gont's Hair and Imitation Camblets. Just received from New York, and for sale by ELIAB STONE BREWER, 414 Washington street.

Dec. 21.

YOUNG LADIES CLASS BOOK. JUST published, by LINCOLN & EDMANDS, The 3d edition of the Young Ladies' Class Book, an elevated selection of lessons in reading, by Ebenezer Bailey, Principal of the Young Ladies' High School, Boston. The period of the Young Ladies' High School, Boston. pal of the Young Ladies' High School, Boston. The pe-culiar talents, correct taste, and long experience in public instruction, possessed by Mr. Bailey, excited high expec-tation in relation to the Young Ladies' Class Book; but every anticipation has been more than realized in its execu-tion. It is undoubtedly one of the most elegant and appro-priate works ever presented to Schoole, and is printed in most beautiful style, in correspondence with its merits. All Female Seminaries will be gratified and benefited by availing themselves of the work.—\$10 dozen. Dec. 21.

Availing themselves of the work.—\$10 dozen. Dec. 21.

HISTORY OF GREECE.

LINCOLN & EDMANDS have just published, a beauti all edition of the History of Greece, Ancient and Modern—illustrated by Plates and Maps, and edited by John Frost, Philadelphia.

The first part of this work was originally published in England by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, and was compiled at great expense and with universal expussions of approbation. The second part, comprising an interesting view of Modern Greece, and detailing the events of the revolution, has been compiled by the Editor. To the whole work, questions have been annexed for examination, adapting it to the use of Schools and Academies. So many peculiarly interesting associations are combined with the history of Greece, that every person in the community cannot fail to be highly interested in its perusal, and every seminary will find it a most valuable Class Book. For social and private libraries it is also peculiarly appropriate. The Maps, both of Ancient and Modern Greece, are most beautifully executed, and the whole work is attractive in appearance and rich in information. Price \$16 per dozen.

An Apprentice, whose Parents reside in the city,

AN APPRENTICE, whose Parents reside in the city, wanted at the Recorder-Office. Dec. 14.

For sale by Penrece & Parker, No. 9 Cornhill.

MINIATURE GIFTS FOR NEW YEAR.

JAMES LORING, No. 132 Washington street, has for sale the following miniature quartos neatly done up in facey colored cloth. A discount is made to parents and teachers who purchase for distribution.

FRAGMENTS IN PROSE, gathered from the correspondence of William Cowper, price 13 cents. Badger's N. Y. Weekly Messenger thus remarks: "This is truly an excellent compilation. Cowper's correspondence is a rich mine of various knowledge, which is in this little volume arranged under appropriate heads. We most cordially recomend the book as a suitable gift for children capable of reading and comprehending continuous extracts."

DNILY PIETY, or Pious Reflections for every day in the mogult, by Fenelon. Price 13 cents.

"This is one of the neatest and pretitest little books we have seen; making another convenient edition of that excellent manua," of piety by the Archbisiop of Cambray. It is in every sense a pocket edition, for one can hardly imagine a pocket so small, that will not fit it. The typography is uncommonly neat; and he, that would carry about with him a companion, that shall give him no trouble, and may profitably employ a moment's leisure, and in the short intervals of basiness may refresh his care with a morsel of spiritual nourishment, at once safe, pleasant and holy, may find one here."—Chr. Reg.

THE COMFORTS OF PIETY, taught from four heads in Religion: Faith, Hope, The Holy Spirit, and Prayer, addressed to a lady. By Jeremy Taylor, author of Holy Living, price 13 cents.

Of Jeremy Taylor's Works, Dr. Rost thus observes—They will be fumous to all sexceeding generations, for their richness of fancy, clearness of expression, copiousness of invention, and general usefulness to all the purposes of a Christian."

Daily Crumbs from the Master's Table, by Mason.

Dew Drops, compression a text for every day.

Gems of Sacred Poetry, with engravings.

The Christian's Daily Walk, by Matthew Henry.

Choice Drops of Honey, ascribed to Fla

NEW BOOKS.

PLAN OF THE FOUNDER OF CHRISTIANITY.
By F. V. Reinhardt, S. T. D. Court preacher at Dreaden.
Translated from the German, by Oliver A. Taylor, A. M.
Resident Licentiate, Theological Seminary, Andover.
OLD ENGLISH PROSE WRITERS. Miscellane, Works, of Six Thomas Recognitions are consistent as

ous Works of Sir Thomas Browne, with some account of the author and his writings, being vol. 3d of the Library of the Old English Pross Writers. LECTURES ON CHRISTIAN THEOLOGY, by

George Christian Knapp. Translated by Leonard Woods, Jr. Abbot Resident at the Theological Seminary, in Ando-Jr. Albot Resident at the transfer of the A. TEXT BOOK OF POPERY—comprising a brief A. TEXT BOOK OF POPERY—comprising a brief to the translation of its doc-

A TEXT BOOK OF POPERY—comprising a brief History of the Council of Treat, a translation of its doctrinal decrees, and copious extracts from the Catechism, published by its authority—with notes and illustrations—to which is added, in an appendix, the doctrinal decrees, and canous of the Code of Treat, in Latin, as published at Rome, anno domini, 1561: The whole intended to furnish a correct and complete view of the Theological system of Popery.—By J. M. Cramp.

DIARY OF A PHYSICIAN. Vol. 2.—Affecting Scenes, being passages from the Diary of a Physician, in 2 volumes.

GALLAUDET'S CHILD'S BOOK on the Soul—Part Second.

FENELON ON THE EDUCATION OF DAUGII-

ROXABEL. By Mrs. Sherwood—in 3 vols. 18mo.
Just Published and for Sale by CROCKER & BREWSTER, 47 Washington street.

Dec. 21.

FIRST BOOK OF HISTORY.

THE FIRST BOOK OF HISTORY, on the basis of Geography, with sixty engravings from original designs, and sixteen maps of the different sections of the U. States, and the various countries of the Western Hemisphere, executed in the most beautiful.

while she has lived, treenty hundred militions of human beings have deed. Who can estimate the depth and breadth of this tide of human existence, which, in her day, has passed into the ocean of eternity? And what will it profit aman, who is to live not only twenty hundred militions of cautiries, but forever, "if he should gain the whole world, and lose his own soul? Wirror.

In Temple, Me. suddenly, Mr. Ephraim Russell, formerly of Lunenburgh, Mass. 76.
In Hartford, Conn. Michael Bull, Esq.
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In Hartford, Conn. Michael Bull, Esq.
In New York, Rev. Luke Berry, Pastor of St. Mary's Charch.

WETHERSFIELD SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.

THE winter term of 15 weeks, commencing on Thursday morning, Dec. 15, will close on Wednesday, March 28. The solid and most important branches will be taught, as usual. Very special attention will be devoted to the Geography, Bustory, and Practical Instructions of the New Testament.

A course of Recitation Lectures will be commenced Jan. 3. The object will be to afford the pupil all possible aid for the instruction and improvement of herself and others. The most important topics, relating to the management and instruction of schools and families, will be discussed; and every pupil will be encouraged to take part in the discussions. The number of lectures will be from 30 to 40, five each week. To members of the Seminary, no extra charge will be made, for attendance. Others will pay five dollars for the course. The little work of Watts, on the Improvement of the Mind, will be used as a text-book. The recently published Questions and Supplement to this work, will probably conduce to render it more interesting and the various countries of the Western Hemisphere, executed the wardor have allowed to the most out only the various countries of the West Tales.

This work contains the history of all the countries in North and South America, including Greenland, lectland, This work contains the history of all the various countries of the various countr

ing made one of the most attractive of all studies; and it cannot but be deemed one of the most important, for "the proper study of mankind is man," the reason of its limited use in our scienols seems to be the want of suitable books. With this conviction the author of this work, has undertaken and now offers to the public the present volume.

From the Everning Gazette.

'In preparing it," says the author, "two things have been had in view. In the first place, it should be useful: in the second place, to make it useful, it must be entertaining. To accomplish these ends, the book is provided with maps, and before the pupil enters upon the history of any state or country, he is to learn from them its shape, boundaries, views, &c. He is then briefly made acquainted with its present state, its towns and cities, and the occupations of its lighabitants. These geographical details are conveyed to the pupil by narrating supposed travels through various countries, in which he takes a part. The pupil, being thus acquainted with the present condition of a country, is then told its history." A large number of tales, anecdotes, adventures and carious particulars are introduced in this connexion, which must make the narration exceedingly capitivating to the fancy of a child. The style is familiar, simple, and animated. The plates are 60 in snusber, and the maps 16: both are executed in beautiful style. On the whole, the work may be warmly recommended to and we have no doubt it will soon fill a place in the young literature of the country, which has too long been vacant.

Mr. Goodrich's works are highly attractive to children, for two reasons; they abound in illustrations to the eye, and they are made level to their expactities. This work is meneded to introduce children to the study of History in an engaging manner, and is recommended to be put into the hands of youth from nine to sixteen years of age.

This is truly an excellent work. The plan, we think, is new, and the execution good. The union of geography and history wil

lso in press, Peter Parley's History of Ancient Rome to accom-

pany the Greece.
ALSO,—A work on the MYTHOLOGY of the ancients, to be read with the Histories of Greece and Rome, by the same author. Published by RICHARDSON, LORD & HOLBROOK, Boaton, School Book Publishers. Drc. 21.

This is the oldest Religious Newspaper in the world, having been established in January, 1816. Its object is to aid, in its humble sphere, the progress of Christianity throughout the world—to promote that wisdom, purity, and happiness, which it is the spirit and tendency of our religion to introduce, and which prophecy teaches us to expect will one day be universal. The following is a sketch of the means used in its column for the results.

which prophecy teaches us to expect will one day be universal. The following is a sketch of the means need in its columns for this purpose.

1. Articles relating to religious doctrine and practice, intended to assist in the formation of Christian character and in the discharge of religious duty—to promote personal holiness and benevolence.

2. Intelligence relating to the progress of Christianity. This includes full accounts of Revivals of Religion—of the objects, plans, and operations, of Missionary, Bible, Tract, and Sabbath School Institutions, Foreign and Domestic—of Education, Temperance, Colonization, and Prison Discipline Societies—and of all efforts made, under whatever name, to extend the knowledge and influence of Divine Truth, to prevent pauperium and crime, and to elevate man in knowledge and influence of this department are prepared on the supposition that the reader is engaged in doing good, and with the wish to afford him all possible assistance and encouragement in the discharge of his duties in the various departments of benevolent effort.

nents of benevolent effort.

s connected with the same great ends, notices of whatever is new and important in Literature,

3. As connected with the same great ends, notices of whatever is new and important in Literature, Science, and the Arts.

4. General Intelligence—containing adequate notices of all important changes in the political eondition and relations of men; and of such other occurrences as may be interesting to the general reader. In regard to the political affairs of our country, a faithful record of the proceedings of the National and State Governments is in general regarded as sufficient. The Recorder never admits any thing of a partizan character; but reserves to itself "the honest liberty of free speech" on any question of public interest, especially where principles of justice, or the interests of humanity or of morals, are concerned. In a word, while the Recorder is intended to give those who may see no other paper, a fair view of the current news, it is principally devoted to higher objects—to whatever elevates, ennobles, and purifies man, and prepares him for usefulness here, and happiness hereafter.

CONDITIONS, &c.—The price to single Subscribers is \$2.50 a year, if payment be made in advance, or within six weeks after the commencement of a year, or \$3, after the end of the year.

Companies in the Country who unite in taking five copies, and paying in advance, may receive the five for \$10, where the papers are sent in one bundle, the whole business conducted by one person, and no account kept except with him; and at the same rate for a larger number.

All Letters and Communications should be addressed, post paid, to N. WILLIS, Proprietor, 127, Washington Street, Boston.

TESTIMONIALS.

AT a Meeting of the PASTORAL ASSOCIATION of Congregational Ministers of Massachusetts, held in the Vestry of Park Street Church, in Boston, May 25, 1831, the following Resolution was passed:—Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Association, it is very important that the Bostos Recorder should be extensively circulated, and well supported by the Christian community.

[G. W. RLAGDEN, Seribe

RECORDER should be extensively circulated, and well supported by the Christian community.

G. W. BLAGDEN, Scribe.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE, August 13, 1831.—We cheerfully add our extinuous in favor of the Bostos Recorder, and as a means of excitement to benevolent feeling and enterprise. We wish it the most vigorous support, and the most extensive circulation.

E. D. GRIPFIN, E. KELLOGG, M. HOPKINS, A. HOPKINS, R. W. GRIDLEY.

E.D. GRIPFIN, E. KELLOGG, M. HOPKINS, A. HOPKINS, R. W. GRIDLEY.

The necessity and advantages of a Religious Newspaper that shall be the general medium of intelligence and inter-communication to Orthodox Congregation dists throughout this Commonwealth, are obvious, and we doubt not will be appreciated by our bretaren in all parts of the Stare, both ministers and laymen. No paper yet established has so good a claim to this general confidence and support as the Boston Recorder. It is the oldest Religious Newspaper in the world. It has uniformly been true to the great interests of Evangelical Religious. Its Proprietor, in order to maintain it, has incurred weighty pecuniary responsibilities. He has the undiminished confidence of ministers and brethren in this city, and we believe throughout the country, as far as he is known. The present Editor, Mr. E. C. TRACY, has carned and received a high degree of reputation and confidence in conducting, heretofore, the Vermont Chronicle and the Journal of Humanity. The acquaintance which some of us have formed with him warrants us in anticipating the continuance and increase of that reputation and confidence. The paper, we have no doubt, will be conducted with ability, and with enlightened and undeviating devotedness to the cause of truth and piety. We hope it will receive an extensive and permanent patronage.

LYMAN BEECHER,

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LEONARD WOODS,

EDWARD HITCHCOCK,

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We hope it will receive an extensive and permanent patronage.

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JOSIAH BUMSTEAD,
JOSIAH BUMSTEAD, JOSIAH BUMSTEAD, HENRY HOMES, GEORGE J. HOMER,

extracts : Descritions - the whiskey ration - Army Chaplains. The number of desertions in

MISCELLANY.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR.

In the Report of the Secretary of War, accompanying the President's Message, some points of great moral as well as political interest are discussed. We make the following

And in 1831 they will probably amount to 1,450 A very large proportion of all the crimes committed in the army may be traced to habits of intemperance. This vice is in fact the prevalent one of our soldiery. I am satisfied that ardent spirits should not form a component part of the ration. By issuing it, we furnish to those already accustomed to its use the means of vicious indulgence, and we invite those, who are yet temperate, to acquire this destructive habit. It is certainly sufficient for all useful purposes, if there be in truth any utility in the consumption of ardent spirits, that the officers be authorized to grant permission for its purchase, in proper quantities, to those whose sit-

of the Government in allowing and provide There were issued to the army, in 1830, 72, 537 gallons of whiskey, at the cost of \$22,132. If this sum were applied to the purchase of tea, coffee and some for the most of the sum were the sum of the sum were the sum of coffee, and sugar, for the use of the soldiers, their conee, and sugar, for the use of the soluters, then habits and morals would be greatly improved and the discipline and respectability of the army promoted. The regulation of this department, by which an offer is made to the soldier of commuting the whiskey ration by the payment of one cent is productive of little advantage. In this estimate of the value of this part of the ration, reference has the value of this part of the ration, reference has been had only to the actual average cost of the article, delivered in large quantities at the various posts. But this is unjust to the soldier. He estimates it very naturally at the retail price, aver-

The American soldier is well paid, fed, and clothed; and in the event of sickness or disability, ample provision is made for his support. But his moral culture is wholly neglected. There is no arrangement in our service for his mental or reliprovement. And there is perhaps no similar service, in which such a measure is

cessary. Many of the positions occupied by our troops are upon the verge of civilization, or be-yond it. There, they are retained for years, and under circumstances, which, if not counteracted, almost necessarily lead to great demoralization. None of the ordinary means of instruction are with-in their reach, and neither their habits nor principles can be improved or fortified by those institu-tions, which are elsewhere so generally establish-ed, and so useful. I am satisfied, that the appointment of chaplains, and their employment at such of our military posts, as from their position and the strength of the garrisons may seem to call for such a measure, would be productive of great advantages to the service; and to the soldiers individually the measure would be equally beneficial. Reproofs and exhortations in life, and the conslations of religion in death, would be freely offered to them. The experiment, I think, is worthy of trial; and the expense can scarcely be placed in fair competition with an object, which promises such useful results for the present improvement and future happiness of the soldiers.

Indian Affairs.

The condition and prospects of the aboriginal tribes within the limits of the United States are yet the subjects of auxious solicitude to the Government. Circumstances have occurred within a few years, which have produced important chan-ges in the intercourse between them and us. In some of the States, they have been brought within the operation of the ordinary municipal laws, and their regulations have been abrogated by legislative enactments. This procedure renmost of the provisions of the various acts of Congress upon this subject inoperative; and a crisis in our Indian affairs has evidently arrived which calls for the establishment of a system of policy adapted to the existing state of things, and

NATHANIEL DANA, T. R. MARVIN. calculated to fix upon a permanent basis the future destiny of the Indians. Whatever change may be contemplated in their condition or situation, no one will advocate the employment of force or improper influence in effecting it. It is due to the character of the Government and the feelings of the country, not less than the moral and physical imbecility of this unhappy race, that a spirit of kindness and forbearance should mark the whole course of our intercommunication with them. The great object, after satisfying - 848 ourselves what would best ensure their permanent welfare, should be to satisfy them of the integrity of our views, and of the wisdom of the course recommended to them. There is enough in the retrospect for serious reflection on our part, and for unpleasant recollection on theirs; and it is only by a dispassionate examination of the sub-ject, and by prudent and timely measures, that we

can hope to repair the errors of the past by the exertions of the future.

The Indians, who are placed in immediate contact with the settled portions of the United States, have now the alternative presented to them, of remaining in their present positions, or of mi grating to the country west of the Mississippi. If they are induced to prefer the former, their poli-tical condition becomes a subject of serious consideration. They must either retain all these require it, without the direct agency institutions, which constitute them a peculiar ople, both socially and politically, or they must become a portion of that great community which is gathering round them, responsible to its laws, nd looking to them for protection.

Can they expect to maintain that quasi inde-

pendence they have heretofore enjoyed? and could they so maintain it, would the privilege be beneficial to them?

The right to extend their laws over all persons. living within their boundaries, has been claimed and exercised by many of the States. The Executive of the United States, has, on full consider-ation, decided that there is no power in that department to interpose any obstacle to the assump-tion of this authority. As upon this co-ordinate branch of the Government devolves the execuestimates it very naturally at the retail price, averaging probably five cents, and the present effect of commutation is in fact to ask him to sell his whiskey for one-fifth of its value. It is far better to leave the troops no choice, but to allow them a liberal compensation, and in such articles as will have been abrogated by a state of things inconsi tent with their obligations;—how prosecutions can be conducted, trespassers removed by military power, and other acts performed, which require the co-operation of the Executive, either in

their initiation or progress.

I do not presume to discuss this question. 1 I do not presume to discuss this question.

I do not presume to discuss this question find it determined, and the settled policy of the

Government in operation. * * * * * * *
It may be remarked that all rights secured by treaty stipulations are wholly independent of this question of jurisdiction. If the Indians are subject to the legislative authority of the United States, that authority will no doubt be exercised so as not to contravene those rights. If they are subject to the respective States, such too, will be the course of legislation over them. And if, unadvisedly, any right should be impaired, the Inlians have the same resort as our own citizens to the tribunals of justice for redress; for the law, while it claims their obedience, provides for their security. The supremacy of the State Governments is neither inconsistent with our obligations to the Indians, nor are these necessarily impaired by it. It may be difficult to define precisely the nature of their possessory right, but no one will contend that it gives them the absolute title to the land with all its attributes; and every one will probably concede that they are entitled to as much as is necessary to their comfortable subsistence. If we have entered into any stipulations with them, of which, however, I am not aware inconsistent with the limited powers of the Government, or interfering with paramount obligations the renedy is obvious. Let ample compensation be made to them by the United States, in a spirit of good faith and liberality. The question would be one, not of pecuniary amount, but of national character, and national obligations.

That we may neither deceive ourselves nor the Indians, it becomes us to examine the actual state of things, and to view these as they are, and as they are likely to be. Looking at the circumstances attending this claim of exemption on the one side, and of supremacy on the other, is it pro-bable that the Indians can succeed in the estab-lishment of their pretensions? The nature of the

question, doubtful, to say the least of it; the opinion of the Executive; the practice of the oid-er States, and the claims of the younger ones; the difficulties which would attend the introduction difficulties when woning attent an introduction of a third government, complicated in its relations, and indefinite in its principles; public sentiment, naturally opposed to any reduction of territorial extent or political power; and the obvious difficulties, inseparable from the constitution of the const sideration of such a geat political question, with regard to the tribunal and the trial, the judgment, and the process; pasent obstacles which must all be overcome before this claim can be enforc-

But could the tribes and the remnants of tribes east of the Mississippi, succeed in the prosecution of this claim, would the issue be beneficial to

them, immediately or emotely?

We have every reason to believe it would not; and this conclusion is founded on the condition and character of the Indians, and on the result of the efforts which have been made by them, and for them, to resist the operation of the causes that yet threaten their destauction.

The general details of a plan for the permanent

establishment of the Indians west of the Mississip-pi, and for their proper security, would require much deliberation; but there are some fundamuch deliberation; but there are some funda-mental principles obviously arising out of the na-ture of the subject, which, when once adopted, would constitute the best foundation for our exertions and the hopes of the Indians.

1. A solemn declaration, similar to that already

inserted in some of the treaties, that the country assigned to the Indians shall be theirs as long as they or their descendants may occupy it, and a sponding determination that our settlements not spread over it; and every effort should be used to satisfy the Indians of our sincerity and of their security.--Without this indispensable pre-liminary, and without full confidence on their part in our intentions, and in our abilities to give these effect, their change of position would bring no change of circumstances.

2. A determination to exclude all ardent spirits from their new country. This will no doubt be difficult, but a system of surveillance upon the borders, and of proper police and penalties, will do much towards the extermination of an evil, which, where it exists to any considerable extent, it equally destructive of their present comfort and their future happiness.

3. The employment of an adequate force in their

nmediate vicinity, and a fixed determination to suppress, at all hazards, the slightest attempt at

ostilities among themselves.
So long as a passion for war, fostered and encouraged, as it is, by their opinions and habits, is allowed free scope for exercise, it will prove the master spirit, controlling, if not absorbing, all other considerations. And if in checking this evil some examples should become necessary, they would be sacrifices to humanity, and not to severity.

nt to the severalty of property, for its security, as their own 4. Encouragement to the severalty of regulations do not afford, and as may be necessary its enjoyments.

5. Assistance to all who may require it in the

opening of farms, and in procuring domestic ani-mals and instruments of agriculture.

6. Leaving them in the enjoyment of their pe-

culiar institutions, as far as may be compatible with their own safety and ours, and with the great ob

jects of their prosperity and improvement.

7. The eventual employment of persons competent to instruct them, as far and as fast as their progress may require, and in such manner as may most useful to them. *
But in all the efforts which may be made, the

subject will be fully and fairly explained to the In-dians, and they will be left to judge for themselves. The agents are prohibited from the exertion of any oper influence, but are directed rate to the Indians the views of the President, and his decided convictions, that their speedy removal can only preserve them from the serious evils which environ them. It is to be hoped that they will accept this salutary advice, and proceed to join their countrymen in the district appropriated or their permanent residence.

CAUSES OF CRIME.

In a note in my last report, I stated that of nine-ty-three children then in our House of Reforma-tion, twenty-five could not read when they were sent there, and fifty-three had been truants from our schools. I add only a short extract from a note which I have recently received from Mr. Wells, the Superintendent and Chaplain of that institution: "I cannot call to mind one boy I have had with me over fifteen years old,—and I have had thirty such,—who had not, to more or less excess, been accustomed to drink ardent spirits: and five-sixthe of these may fairly be considered to have been intemperate. Of those between twelve and fifteen years of age, I think that three-fourths would have allowed themselves in the same in-dulgence, whenever they had an opportunity to do it; and that two-thirds of these were in the way to

received into it, is two hundred and eighty-nine boys, and ninety-three girls. Total, three hun-dred and eighty-two. Of the two hundred and eighty-nine boys, I am told by the Superintendent that one hundred and eighty-two could not read and that only thirty-one knew anything of arithmetic. Their average age was near fifteen years. Seventy of these boys had previously been in prison. "And," adds the Superintendent in a letter I have received from him, "I do not hesitate to say, that intemperance has supplied the Institution with two thirds of the above number, either by its in fluence directly upon themselves, or through their parents, or those who had the care of them."

Again. Of three hundred men who have been in the Sunday School of the Auburn State Prison eighty-five did not know the alphabet; and two hundred were able to read only in easy lessons for children and by settling some of the most long.

children, and by spelling some of the words.

Again. I am told by the indefatigable Secreta-Again. I am told by the indefatigable Secreta-ry of the Prison Discipline Society, on the author-ity of the chaplain of the prison in Wethersfield, Connecticut, that there are a few less than two hundred convicts in that prison; and that, of these, forty-two per cent cannot write; sixteen per cent cannot read; thirty-two per cent were deprived of parental protection before they were ten years old; and twenty per cent more met with a similar deprivation before they were fifteen years old.

Again. For the answers to the following ques-tions, I am indebted to the kindness of the very respectable chaplain of the State Prison in Charles-town. It is proper to remark, the number of con-victs who were personally examined by Mr. Curtis, with reference to those inquiries, is two bun-1st. How many of the convicts in the State

Prisonan Charlestown did not know the alphabet at the time of their commitment? Answer, 20.

2d. How many could read only in easy lessons for children? Asswer, 21. or children? Answer, 21. 3d. How many could not write? Answer, 64. 4th. How many were accustomed to use ardent pirits before they were 16 years old? Answer,

5th. How many of the convicts do you believe were men of intemperate habits? Answer. I am satisfied that at least three-fourths of the convicts in this, and other prisons with which I have been conversant, were men of intemperate habits.

6th. Of how many were one, or both parents, intemperate? Answer, 50.

7th. How many were guilty of petty thefts before the age of 16 years? Answer, 45.
8th. How many were brought up without any
regular employment? Answer, 82.
9th. How many, before the age of 21, left their
parents without their consent? Answer, 68.
10th. How many, before their conviction, lived
in a general violation of the Lord's day? Answer,
182.

11th. How many are foreigners? Answer, 48. [Tuckerman's Report.

AN EVIL SYSTEM AND AN HONEST EDITOR. AN EVII. SYSTEM AND AN HONEST EDITION.

There are certain evils, for the sufferance of which there is no excuse under the sun; and of this class we have ever deemed the system of lottery gambling, which is carried on so extensively, to the shame and detriment of the country. We never could see the difference between the turpicals of the country is the secondary of the state of the country. tude of making money by lottery, and making it by deceptive dice, which the law denominates by deceptive dice, which the law denominates swindling. Nor does the sanction of public authority sanctify the system. We are not singular in this view of the subject; the legislatures of several states have expressed the same views; and the new constitution of New-York forbids the passage of any new law authorizing them.

The man who purchases lottery tickets, might as well throw fifty per cent. of his money into the fire, as a mathematical examination of the usual schemes will show—to say nothing of the perni-cious moral tendency, and the frequently disastrous consequences which follow. It is a vice which we do not feel justified, by our sense of duty to society

to encourage, in any manner whatever.

The vender, who sent us, last week, a long advertisement for insertion, will understand by the above remarks, why it has not appeared. We are thankful for advertising patronage, where the advertiser, the public, and ourselves, are mutually benefited; but our present patronage is not so small as to induce us to make our interest the apology for giving currency to a notorious public

This is no new freak of ours. We have often declaimed against bitteries, and have never sup-ported them in any manner whatever. We have refused to advertise them before we came to Ravenna; and with our present views of their evil dency, we feel constrained rather to caution the public against them, than to fill our columns with the ridiculous pulling and sophistry of the venders, calculated only to deceive and entrap the unwary.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE. While I freely admit, that occasionally writers higher talent and better feelings contribute to the journals, I may safely appeal to every caudid judge to decide, whether the greater portion of their contents is not equally injurious to the taste and to the heart. Sometimes the writers aim at effect, by exaggeration of language absolutely lu-dicrous, sometimes by detestable flippancy; and they have unhesitating recourse, if they wish to produce a laugh, to a vulgar slang, which before the present day, would never have been admitted into conversation, far less into writing. Any means, in short, are resorted to, to produce effect. Like a painter, who is contented to catch the eye for moment, by the brilliance of his coloring, with out any regard to truth, these writers seem to think that they are at liberty to exhaust language and feeling in producing striking lights and shad-ows, careless how far their pictures may resemble the sober truth, or produce the effect, which, to a healthy mind, may be derived from regarding the whole complex of human life and human society in

But not only is the taste degraded, but the moral feelings are injured, by this class of writers. How can men be daily and hourly conversant with virulence, with arrogance, with sensuality, and derive no evil from its contact? We may feed an animal with madder till its bones are red; and if the daily nourishment of our hearts and minds be slander, party views, hatred, and sensuality, we shall, beyond all question, inflict a deep and deadly stain upon our moral nature. Yet this is the food which we derive ourselves from the papers and journals which crowd our tables, and which we unhesitantly present to our children. What we see and pracevery day, ceases to shock and astonish us. when another and a better state of things arises t will hardly be believed, that Christians, that fathers, allowed such brutal pictures of brutal profigacy as are found in the daily papers, to be put into the hands of their sons and their daughtees, to corrupt and defile the young heart with the knowledge of vice.—Rose on the Dispositions of the Age towards Christianity.

ETYMOLOGY.

Some one was asking not long ago what the word Rum was derived from, and got for an an-swer, thas it was only the first syllable of M-U-Rder transposed. This derivation is proved by facts within the knowledge of every one in this city. Within two months, three men have murdered their wives under the influence of this infernal spirit; a confirmed intemperance."

Again. The House of Refuge in Philadelphia fence; and numerous assaults tending the same was onened for proper subjects of the Institution way have been committed. It thus appears that was opened for proper subjects of the Institution way have been committed. It thus appears that May, 1828. The whole number who have been there is a wonderful affinity between rum and mur-[N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.

NEW BOOKS. NEW BOOKS.

JUST received and for sale by PERICE & PARKER,
No. 9 Corshill, TYLEMAN & BENNET'S JOURNAL.
JOHNAL JOHNAL SEQ. deputed from the London
Missionary Society to visit their various stations in the
South Sca Islands, China, India, &c. between the years
1821 and 1829. Compiled from Original Documents by
James Montgomery, Author of the World before the Flood,
Christian Psalmist, &c. &c.—Embellished with Portraits
of Messrs. Tyetman and Bennet, and Views of the Miss. Christian Fadinist, &c. &c.—Embellished with Portraits of Messrs. Tyerman and Bennet, and Views of the Missionary Scitlement in the Island of Borahora—Towaihae Bay, in the Island of Hawaii,—Missionary House at Bunnauin, in the Island of Tahiti,—and a Scene at the Head of Fare Harbor, in the Island of Hashine, 3 vols. 12no.

LECTURES ON CHRISTIAN THEOLOGY, by George Christian Knapp. Translated by Leonard Woods, Jr. Abbut Resident in Theological Seminary. Audour.

LECTURES ON CHRISTIAN THEOLOGY, by George Christian Knapp. Translated by Leonard Woods, Jr. Abbo Resident in Theological Seminary, Audover. PLAN OF THE FOUNDER OF CHRISTIANITY, by F. V. Reinhard, S. T. D. Court Preacher at Dresden. Translated from the fifth German edition, by Oliver A. Tay-lor, A. M. Resident Licentiate, Theological Seminary, An-dover.

dover.

A TEXT BOOK OF POPERY, comprising a brief history of the Council of Trent, the whole intended to furnish a correct and complete view of the Theological System of Popery. By J. M. Cramp. With additional Notes Translated.

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THE CHILD'S BOOK OF GEOGRAPHY, By S. R. Hall, Author of Lectures on School Keeping. With Outlines of Countries, Cuts, and eight copper-plate Maps.

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The work has been but a few weeks before the public. It has, however, been favorably noticed by editors of the New York Daily Advertiser, Connecticut Mirror, Springfield Gazette, Springfield Republican, &c. It is published by MERIAM, LITTLE & CO. Springfield, and for sale by the principal Booksellers in New England.

IN PRESS,—and will soon be for sale as above, The Grammatical Assistant; containing Definitions in Etymology, Rules of Syntax, and Selections for Parsing. By S. R. Hall.

THIS DAY Published by CARTED & HENDEE NEW GEOGRAPHY.

THIS DAY Published by CARTER & HENDEE, Annals of Education for December 1831. Vol. I. No. 12.

CONTENTS.

Art. I. Agricultural School at Hofwel. II. Insanity from Miseducation. III. Evils in Female Education. IV. Capacity of Children. V. Literary, Convention. VI. Mechanical Instruction. VII. First Steps in Geography. VIII. Mode of conducting a Work on Education. IX. Infant Education. X. Practical Lessons.—Miscellaneous.—Correspondence.—Metalligence.—Notices. Dec. 14.

PART SECOND OF THE
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Dec. 14.

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TENTH EDITION. Price one dollar per dozen.

JAMES LORING, No. 182 Washington street, has for
sale, The First Catechism, for Children, containing common things necessary to be known at an early age. By
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relative to the American Revolution, a Catechism of the
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"Every parent and instructor of youth must have had
occasion to lament the want of such a depository of common facts, about which children are always curious, but to
which they have bitherto had no cary means of access. The
author found some difficulty in steering between what might
be thought too trifling or too complex: be has, however. mon facts, about which children are always curious, but to which they have hither to had no easy means of access. The author found some difficulty in steering between what might be thought too triding or too complex; he has, however, submitted the whole to the test of the capacity of various children between the age of five and seven, and he has found that all of them were alive to his topics, and amused and instructed by his details and explanations."

As above, Alden's Spelling Books. Watts on the Mind, with Questions for Schools,
Also,—The eighteenth edition of An Abridgment of Murray's English Grammar, with alterations and improvements. Designed for the use of the younger class of learners. By a teacher of youth of Boston. \$3\$ per dozen.

ments. Designed for the use of the younger class of nearners. By a teacher of youth of Boston. S1 per dozen. This little manual has been pronounced by competent judges to be of more utility in acquiring a thorough knowledge of Grammar, than many others that are more expensive. It has had a wide circulation for about thirty years. Dec. 14.

TYERMAN & RENNETT'S JOURNAL TYERMAN & BENNETT'S JOURNAL.

PERKINS & MARVIN, 114 Washington street, have just received and for sale, Journal of Voyages and Travels, by the Rev. Daniel Tyerman and Geo. Bennett, Esq. deputed from the London Missionary Society to visit their various stations in the South Sea Islands, China, India, &c. between the years 1821 and 1829. Compiled from Original Documents by James Montgomery, Author of the World before the Flood, Christian Psalmist, &c. &c. Embellished with Portraits of Messrs. Tyerman & Bennett, and Views of the Missionary Settlement in the Island of Borabora—Towaihan Bay, in the Island of Hawaii,—Missionary House at Bunnauna, in the Island of Tahiti,—and a

Borabora—Towanian Bay, in the Island of Hawani,—Mis-sionary House at Bunaania, in the Island of Tahiti,—and a Scene at the Head of Fare Harbor, in the Island of Hua-hine. 3 vols. 12mo.——Also, —Thei Chilld's Book of Geography. By S. R. Hall. With Outlines of Countries, cuts, and eight copper-olate Muse.

Hall. With Complete Maps.

MEMOIR OF JOHN MOONEY MEAD, who died at East MEMOIR OF JOHN MOONEY MEAD, who died at East Hartford, April Sth, 1831, aged 4 years 11 months and 4 Dec. 14.

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MARSH, CAPEN & LYON have just published, the
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As the number of notices and recommendations of the
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sentiments and feelings of them all.
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favorable opinion of the work. It contains a good selection
from the works of the great masters of music in Europe;
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among us, and which I am ready most cortially to greet
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well dressed as some that come from foreign lands. The
pleasure we receive from music depends much upon the
manner in which it is performed. An ordinary tune well
sung is better music in general than an excellent tune badly
sung. I do not think the music in our churches will be at
all improved by any attempt to exclude our own tunes, and
I hope that the Stoughton Collection will be widely circulated. I am, &c. Ws. M. RICHARDSON.
For sale by MARSH, CAPEN & LYON.
Chester, Sept. 29, 1831.

61. Dec. 7.

TO PARENTS AND INSTRUCTERS.

TO PARENTS AND INSTRUCTERS.

MARSH, CAPEN & LYON have just published a work entitled, "Strictures on Education; designed for the benefit of Parents and Instructers. By a Lady. "Whoever has the regulation of the associations of another from early infancy, is, to a great degree, the arbitet of his happiness or misery."

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St. Dee. 7.

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DEPINITION INTRODUCTION. Murray's Introduction to the English Reader, or a Selection of Pieces in

DEFINITION INTRODUCTION. Marray's Intro-duction to the English Reader, or a Selection of Pieces in Prose and Poetry, calculated to improve the younger cla-ses in Reading, and to imbus their minels with the love of virtue. To which is added, Rules and Observations for as-sisting children to read with propriety. Improved by the addition of a Synonymising Vocabulary of the most impor-tant Words, placed over the sections from which they are selected, and defined and pronounced according to the Principles of John Walker. Walker's pronouncing Key, which governs the Vocabulary, is prefixed to the work. Price \$2,50 per doz.

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"This Introduction is full of simple, natural and interesting pieces. It is, we think, the best juvenile selection in the English language. It produces, moreover, a fine animation and an intelligent style of reading, which are great aids to general improvement.—The present edition of this useful work has an important addition to recommend it, as mentioned in the title given above."—Journal of Education, Vol. II. No. 9. Likewise, for sale, all other School Books in gene

Likewise, for sate, an uniter School noise in general mode, with a great assortment of Copy Books, Ciphering Books, Paper and Quills, &c. &c. on the most favorable terms. (C)—Just published, a new edition of Reacords of Merit, with NEW CUTS, with and without Hymns. N. 23.

MUNROE & FRANCIS have received, and offer at the low price of Two DOLLARS, bound in elegant goatskin morocco, stamped and gilt, Bagster's English Version of the Polyglot Bible, with a copious and original selection of References to parallel and illustrative passages, exhibited in a manner hitherto unattempted. The paper on which these Bibles is printed was made expressly for the purpose, being thin, strong, and of a color to shield the eves from injury while reading—whereas the fine editions printed in the country, dazzle the eyes so much as to unfit them to, read for any length of time. Also,

Complete sets of Percy's Anecdotes, in 40 numbers, with elegant plates, at the low price of 15 dellars. These books were published in London at 2s. 6d. steeling per number.

6tiz.

Nov. 16.

PERRYAN INKPOWDER.

LINCOLN & EDMANDS. 59 Washington street, have for sale a number of packages of Perryan Inkpowder which possesses the most agreeable and excellent qualities. It is not noly adapted to write with the Perryan Pens, but will be found very superior for use with any Pen.

Dec. 14.

PINKNEY STREET TEMPERANCE STORE BENJAMIN BENNETT & CO., at the corner Pinkney street and Belknap street, keep constant hand, is General Assortment of GROCERIES of the quality, with the exception of Ardent Spirits. Great to any part of the city free of expense, and the pass low as at any store where Ardent Spirits continue to sold.

16. Dec. 1

TEMPERANCE STORE. TEMPERANCE STORE.

HAYDEN, UPHAM & CO. nearly opposite the heat of Hanover street, corner of Howard street, Boston, kee, an extensive and general assortment of the best of GROCK RIES, with the exception of Ardent Spirith. Gentleme in the city and country who wish to stop or at lead, the the desolating and withering influence of intemperand at the same time provide their families with good articles, are particularly invited to call.

(f. Dec. 7.

ECCLESIA

No. 52.

THE BERKL

-Vot. X

At an Ecclesiastical Counce of the Hon. Samuel French, Missive from the Congregation this place, and their Pastotion to a variety of question present the following Churs Delegates:

First Church of Christ in Park, D. D. Pastor, Br. Ebene Beecher, D. D. Pastor, Br. J. Beecher, D. D. Pastor, Br. J. gate.

gate.
Second Church in Middlebon
Pastor, Br. Keith Basset, Del
North Church in New h
Holmes, Pastor, Dea Cornelia
Church in West Taunton-R
Dea Bradford Dean, Delegate
Church in Feet and Church in Feet and Church in Feet Dea. Bradford Dean, Delegat Church in Freetown—Rev. I tor, Dea. Thomas Strobridge, Church in Sharon—Rev. J Br. Tisdale Drake, Delegate, Second Church in Attleborous son, Pastor, Br. Jesse Carpen Church in Plymouth—Re Pastor, Dea. Josiah Robbins, Trinitarian Congregational

Trinitarian Congregational elegate. Church in Dighton-Rev. P

Church in Fall River-Dea

egate. Rev. Enoch Pond,-having

Rev. Enoch Pond,—having The Council was organized Park, Moderator, Rev. Mr. P. Mr. Maltby, Assistant Scribes Prayer was offered by the N. Rev. Mr. Pond and Rev. A pointed a Committee to confine the property of the Council, which they may deer a Committee of the aggir. Council, which they may deer a Committee of the aggir. Council, and presented a Meand laid on the table, with cer were distributed to the member Rev. Mr. Andros, and other mittees of the Church and Scatement in regard to diffict town, and in regard to subject the opinion of the Council. The Committee of the distributed a veriety of statements and The principal topics suggests of this Council, relate to the mendation of the members of a ground of better edifications subject, the Council have four quire, in the first place, as to should guide a prolessing Chrimission and recommendation church to which he belongs, done, (except on the usual ground ence,) but with great delibed most solemn convictions of du not, for slight reasons,—such as good of the church to which he of one Orthodox minister to good of the church to which he be sacrificed to a greater and

of one Orthodox minister to good of the church to which he be sacrificed to a greater amou vate good would be likely to change, or out of contempt of townsousness, or for greater ergief to the church, or out of so or out of a spirit of contention as these, a brother ought not to if, on account of defects in the spects moral character, or esse ther finds that he cannot be editations; or if, on account of tolerated in the church, he cannout partaking of sin, it is his du and seeking it in a proper, resparish to obtain it.

When, after prayerful deliber view of all the circumstances thinks it to be his duty to ask a mendation, and does ask it, wheation, or for any other reason other proposition, is before the ed, and disposed of by them, as They have a right to ask for exduty to afford his brethren all tf, in view of the reasons assign are satisfied that he ought to be of course, grant his request. of course, grant his request. fied, it is their duty to confer w to obtain satisfaction. If, after of the church the case be doubt to be persuaded. "it seemet of the Platform, "to of the Platform, "to leave the not foreibly detain him." Bu disagreement between the chur as to the propriety of his dism a proper one to be referred to a foregoing opinions have all bee position, that, at the time of asks disaffected brother is in regular that he is not under censure for be chargeable with any fault for the chargeable with any fault for the chargeable with any fault for the chargeable where he continued.

censured, were he to continue a so, that the church to which he tion, is a regular Orthodox Chu On the question relating to Council are persuaded, that nei siduals require, nor do the usag mit, a succession of Mutual C points. And it is justly matt parties in the difficulties before derstand one another on this day. For both parties now profeciple (a principle of great important when a Mutual Council heither party has a right to den neither party has a right to der

censured, were he to continu

to decide the same.

In respect to the language at of the publications relating to which the opinion of the Councing any subordination of the char in conducting her discipline of sincerity are to be received at a contraction of the charman of the or evidence; and containing the Prelacy, Popery, persecution, &c. we need only say, that the of excited feeling and self-exp mands our emphatical disappressed. and receives our sincere co "The advice of the Council the nature, conditions and form The Council having examined use in this Church, in regar and conditions, give it their embracing, summarily, the those, which, it is believed,

such an instrument.

On that part of the subject, cil, relating to the dismission appears by documents submit the sum originally voted by the the sum originally voted by the lars and sixty-six cents, ann pend he agreed to relinquis his salary was reduced to which has been increased or rent depreciation, he has a

. See Platform, Chap. xiii. Sect. t Chap. wit. Sec. 3.